

THE EISENHOWER LIBRARY

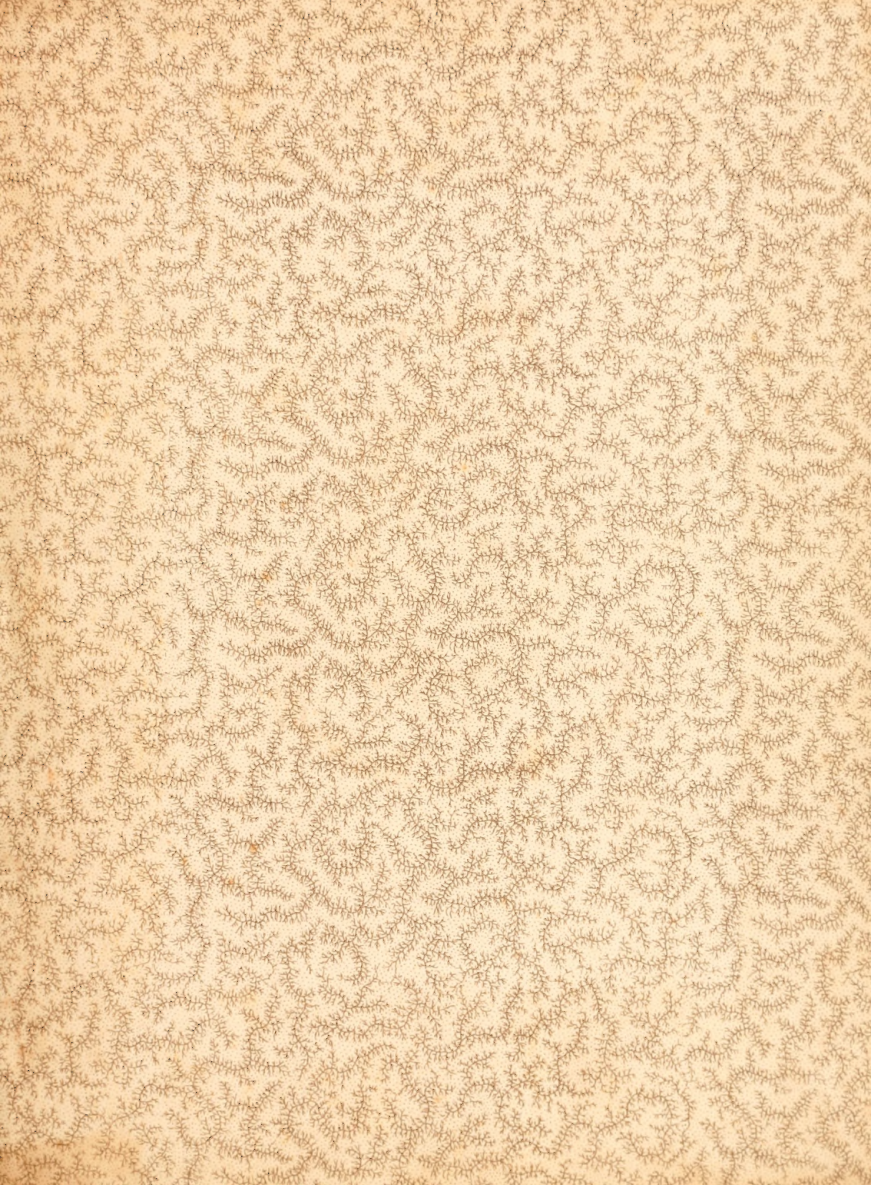


3 1151 02563 4936

MORAVIA
SPEC. COLL.

61549





JHU THESIS

Haynes,

George H.

1893

C. I

accepted May 29/93

George H. Haynes
on

History of Representation and Suffrage
in
Massachusetts.

1620-1691.

A Dissertation
submitted to the Board of
University Studies of the Johns
Hopkins University for the
degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Baltimore:

1893.

Preface.

The design of the following study is to trace, from the beginnings of the Pilgrim and Puritan colonies down to their union in 1691, these two closely related topics: first, the origin of representative government in Massachusetts and its gradual adaptation to the changing needs of colony and Province; second, the slow development of the elective franchise until the downfall of the religious oligarchy.

The author wishes to acknowledge his indebtedness to Professor Herbert R. Holmes and to Professor Norman Wilson for many suggestions which have proved very helpful in the pursuit of this investigation. His thanks are also due to Dr. Samuel C. Loom and to Mr. Edward M. Boston for the courtesy with which the resources of the libraries under their charge were placed at his service.

Bittinger's L.

III von Parna. Belicht von Mammone

II P. caerulea von F. F. F.

Contents.

Chapter I. — Introduction.

The attempt from the Council for the Indians.

The Royal Charter.

Navigation, indicated at the time.

Transfer of the Charter.

Chapter II. — Beginning of Representation.

Growth of the Associated Churches.

The Church-Membership Test, 1831.

Reaction: Dr. Watson's Protest.

Representation in Commission.

Common Protest: Reaction.

General Court of 1834: A Representative Representation.

Sign of Representation: Reaction in the General Court.

Chapter III. — First Action of Representation: General

Reaction in general: Reaction in the General Court.

Reaction in the General Court: Reaction in the General Court.

Reaction in the General Court.

1. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$
 2. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$
 3. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$
 4. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$
 5. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$
 6. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$
 7. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$
 8. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$
 9. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$
 10. $\frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$

Agrostis - Agrostis

Association of Families

Continuance of men assistants and Operatives

The Cambridge Corporation

My dear Business.

Le Journal Cont. depuis Bi-Cinquant.

Kapitel II. Generationen und Sukzession, 1677-1689.

From the Thermal Spring.

Winter. Frost, snow; 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30.

Resistant

to Business List

Station - Vicentia

Admission of Mrs. Fambell and Marie, Penn.

22. *Phlox* *subulnifolia* *var. subulnifolia*

Non-Functio in local Religionibus, &c.

Mr. Patterson and the First Commission

Lycopodium obscurum - Common

Modifications of the Subbasin Classification



Index I - General and History

- 1. General History 1
- 2. General History 2 2
- 3. General History 3 3
- 4. General History 4 4
- 5. General History 5 5

- 6. General History 6 6
- 7. General History 7 7
- 8. General History 8 8
- 9. General History 9 9
- 10. General History 10 10

Chapter II Introduction

Education was not a conventional
subject matter. Part of it went of course
place in the Stuart system, based upon the
same sort of sense. Literature was known
that they were to look for a little more from
Charles I as they had received from his father.
It was the conviction that there was none
in England no hope for their Christian
reform which moved certain Puritan
leaders to attempt in America the making
of a bulwark against the encroachment
of Antichrist. For first they found that even
was the obtaining of a land grant from
the Council for New England. But this
patent conveyed simply a full title to the

land and undisturbed possession of it.

Our settlers were strong in the same feeling
and number; the small commercial
companies. As to trade they wished to have
columns of colonization they must secure a
great quantity of goods from the home.

As compared with the Puritans
the Puritans were the Puritans
about it. About the colony of Massachusetts
they enjoyed great advantages. They had
not definitely broken from the Church of England;
it was as Episcopalians that they came to
America. However they were more or less
and higher social standing than the Puritans,
and throughout history they had more
of such influence that the Puritans were
opposed to be seen to their detentions.

In March, 1629, Charles I signed
the charter under which the new colony

was to be governed for more than half a
century. By this instrument the six
patentees, with the twenty new members whom
they had associated with themselves, and
such others as should thereafter be admitted
and made part of the company, were constituted
a body corporate and politic by the name of the
"Common and Company of the Massachusetts, New
in New England." The management of this
corporation was to be given in the hands
of a Governor, a Deputy Governor, and six
assistants, all of whom were to be chosen annually
by and out of the freemen. Four General
Courts or assemblies of all the freemen were to
be held each year, while movable, or oftener, the
Governor and assistants might hold a Court;
at any of these when the Governor and at least
six assistants were present they might admit
freemen to the company, administer oaths to

of these choses, the rights of citizenship and selection,
subject only to the limitation that these rights
should not be inconsistent with the laws of the
United States. The Government of each State is
responsible for the government of the people
within their jurisdiction. The Government
shall choose to establish "the company
and firm" and may absolute power and authority
to correct, amend, repeal, modify and make in
accordance with it, in law in each nation
England as should be "inhabited" within the
"state of New England" granted to the Puritans.

Such was the liberal charter which
Puritans obtained and still able to secure
their rights. I must be most careful in
this, the constitution of an independent state,
with my all-powerful power. But this charter
was modeled very closely after those of other
great companies, incorporated in trade with

1. The charter of the Massachusetts Bay Company, 1629.

2. The charter of the Plymouth Company, 1606.

Europe and India. The language was largely
impractical according to the standard of
the 19th century. The language was used
in England, and for some time in
the New World.

arrangement under the will, which
was speedily effected. At a General Court held
in London, April 30, 1629, there was instituted
that was then called the Governor and Company
of the Massachusetts Bay.
The first of these, I am inclined to believe
is the former. It was already in the former
family had the original land-grant been obtained
when this first Puritan was dispatched with
some fifty emigrants to settle for occupation the
company of the first was to be a small
trading. It succeeded in that thing, and
relation with the struggling one during
settlement still singing & (Pembroke, Mass.)

1. *Reindeer* in 2

was made that relation the center of the new
examination. In the choice of "industrial" music
the general body of the journal at Lima was
given no voice. Some members, three or four
being nominated were appointed by the company.
A committee together with those who had
been more numerous from among the immigrants
were, as a mark of special consideration, the "Lima
Scientist" who had been settled at Lima of the
industrial music, were to be selected to select
the remaining two candidates. From this it can
be noted, the state before was in a great measure
with the charter. The sole manifest and meaning
of the government was of the officers of the "Lima
Scientist" it is true, placed in the hands of the
and several members of the company set in
strict subordination to the company in Lima.
During the following summer, more
attention given to the journal and others in England

I feel sure, as stated by the above to the company
at Lima.

ordered to settle in the new colony. Towards
the night he seemed to take the charter with
them and returned to his former home in
Massachusetts. The [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]
the General Court held July 24, 1629, after
certain consideration and debate in the court
held the following month by creating hands
it appeared by the general consent of the [?]
that the government and future [?] [?] [?] [?]
in New England." 1) In accordance with this new
arrangement was made by which the members
who remained in England were to share in a certain
number of shares in the trading profits of the
company; but all power of government was
slandered to those who should become owners
of the colony. 2) Under the new conditions it was
necessary to have officers who would become leaders
of the [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]
to [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

1) Records, vi. I 3. 49.

2) Ibid. 3. 51.

3) The [?] of this transfer is discussed at length in
Barry, Hist. of Mass. A. I. 26. 175-6; Mathews, Hist. of Mass. 2. 11. 77.

in the charter, resigned, and in his place was chosen
John Winthrop. From this time, for times,
the original trading company are the found. The
charter of the charter in that point was
now, a step toward a definite end. The future
could not be trading in substance. Comparing
themselves with most other colonies, that
said it was with singular truth that they
declared. "The Charter is and some charge
of nature; first, not as cause to show them
and to limit the power, and again the nature
and having God with mankind blessed us."

Part II.

The Beginnings of Representative Government in Massachusetts.

The history of the colony of Massachusetts, beginning the first five years of its existence presents a record of extraordinary constitutional development, — development, however, by sharp action and reaction, rather than by steady progress toward a fixed goal. In 1629 the status of the colony was that of the mere trading post of a commercial company resident in London. Before the transfer of the charter the colony was ruled by a Council in council in whose constitution the resident Governor had but a nominal voice. In 1629, the colony, embracing eleven scattered plantations, was well advanced in its organization very like that of an independent

etate. Its connection with the Roman Pontific
was indissolubly bound. Its charter was
completely arbitrary; but it was regarded as
little less than a religion; a dogma - the
sanction in terms of infidelity; in the hands
of a corrupt & oppressive its election was invalid.
The prince had its own forum, its magistracy
and its representative legislative, all chosen
by the order of the Prelates.

At the nineteenth of June 1792
there assembled in Boston the first General
Court of the new colony. It was in no sense
a representative body, not a gathering of voters
at home, nor only those who were part of the
emigration were selected for the court; and
not as before had been admitted since
'the transfer of the charter.' The government
as established by the charter was surely demo-
cratic; the election of officers, and the ranking

1. *Antennae* 21 = 8. 20.

of laws were to be "by the people". But at the
very first General Court steps were taken which
tended strongly towards a departure. The
assembly was much under the influence
of the recently arrived Governor. The action
and thought is a parallel incident in many
instances. The assembly was
which the people had put out of their hands
is retreating. They retained the right to
choose assistants "where there are no clerics"
but by the second vote the people and a certain
of hands "resent" were given to the Legislature
that the assistants should choose from them
one member to the Governor and Deputy Governor,
who with the assistants should have the
power of making laws and choosing officers
to execute the same." 1) Six months later - the
next time the national effort to establish
him to elect the nation the assembly to elect

1) See also p. 2 of 18. The assembly was
now this court as well as upon ordinary business the members were
elected. The number of each side was not equal and so the assembly
was not equal in power. The assembly was a very democratic body
in the sense that it was not a body of the people but a body of the
the assistants. (infra p. 44)

the subject of the committee's report.¹
According to the committee it was necessary that
at least some resistance should be made
at any legal point. But as the number of residents
was small and as some of them were about to leave
the colony, it was more proper that there be
the number of residents, resident within the
incorporation should be given than make it the
a large for the major part. Then they should
and whatever value is set they would be
be as legal and authentic as if there were the
full number of even a number. In other words,
it was made possible for the new colony to live,
not only to make, but to direct the working
of the law.

For further steps must now be taken
in the direction of legalizing before the committee
and the state. At the same time, it was
enacted that as often as once a year a

1/10/31. Please Mr. T. D. St. John was the committee
number of residents, not it was necessary that
more than half of that number were shown, the
same kind of report was made and a new report
to come on. Report, Mr. T. D. St. John.

would should be, and at which it should be liable
for the commons to be sold any from a
place where they would be to be sold.
In like course the holder when they, the commons,
should be sold, for any other
must be sold to be sold any in a way of the
accidents. The right of a person to be sold
of accidents of the person had been
much impaired, but this would not
seem to be still further and substitute for the
right of election the new person of another
their nomination, or objection. 2)

It is to be noted that just at the time when the outcome of power in the hands of the resistance was approaching its height, another symbolic tendency took its rise which was to be far more enduring. This gave expression to a new, the family political ideology of a well-developed nation.

1. France, vol. 2, p. 17.

1) France, 2) Prussia, 3) Austria, 4) Russia, 5) Italy, 6) Spain, 7) Portugal, 8) Greece, 9) Turkey, 10) Egypt, 11) Persia, 12) India, 13) China, 14) Japan, 15) Korea, 16) Siam, 17) Annam, 18) Laos, 19) Cambodia, 20) Vietnam, 21) Burma, 22) Ceylon, 23) Malacca, 24) Sumatra, 25) Java, 26) Borneo, 27) Celebes, 28) Moluccas, 29) Philippines, 30) Iloilo, 31) Cebu, 32) Manila, 33) Zamboanga, 34) Davao, 35) Mindanao, 36) Luzon, 37) Negros, 38) Panay, 39) Iloilo, 40) Cebu, 41) Manila, 42) Zamboanga, 43) Davao, 44) Mindanao, 45) Luzon, 46) Negros, 47) Panay, 48) Iloilo, 49) Cebu, 50) Manila, 51) Zamboanga, 52) Davao, 53) Mindanao, 54) Luzon, 55) Negros, 56) Panay, 57) Iloilo, 58) Cebu, 59) Manila, 60) Zamboanga, 61) Davao, 62) Mindanao, 63) Luzon, 64) Negros, 65) Panay, 66) Iloilo, 67) Cebu, 68) Manila, 69) Zamboanga, 70) Davao, 71) Mindanao, 72) Luzon, 73) Negros, 74) Panay, 75) Iloilo, 76) Cebu, 77) Manila, 78) Zamboanga, 79) Davao, 80) Mindanao, 81) Luzon, 82) Negros, 83) Panay, 84) Iloilo, 85) Cebu, 86) Manila, 87) Zamboanga, 88) Davao, 89) Mindanao, 90) Luzon, 91) Negros, 92) Panay, 93) Iloilo, 94) Cebu, 95) Manila, 96) Zamboanga, 97) Davao, 98) Mindanao, 99) Luzon, 100) Negros, 101) Panay, 102) Iloilo, 103) Cebu, 104) Manila, 105) Zamboanga, 106) Davao, 107) Mindanao, 108) Luzon, 109) Negros, 110) Panay, 111) Iloilo, 112) Cebu, 113) Manila, 114) Zamboanga, 115) Davao, 116) Mindanao, 117) Luzon, 118) Negros, 119) Panay, 120) Iloilo, 121) Cebu, 122) Manila, 123) Zamboanga, 124) Davao, 125) Mindanao, 126) Luzon, 127) Negros, 128) Panay, 129) Iloilo, 130) Cebu, 131) Manila, 132) Zamboanga, 133) Davao, 134) Mindanao, 135) Luzon, 136) Negros, 137) Panay, 138) Iloilo, 139) Cebu, 140) Manila, 141) Zamboanga, 142) Davao, 143) Mindanao, 144) Luzon, 145) Negros, 146) Panay, 147) Iloilo, 148) Cebu, 149) Manila, 150) Zamboanga, 151) Davao, 152) Mindanao, 153) Luzon, 154) Negros, 155) Panay, 156) Iloilo, 157) Cebu, 158) Manila, 159) Zamboanga, 160) Davao, 161) Mindanao, 162) Luzon, 163) Negros, 164) Panay, 165) Iloilo, 166) Cebu, 167) Manila, 168) Zamboanga, 169) Davao, 170) Mindanao, 171) Luzon, 172) Negros, 173) Panay, 174) Iloilo, 175) Cebu, 176) Manila, 177) Zamboanga, 178) Davao, 179) Mindanao, 180) Luzon, 181) Negros, 182) Panay, 183) Iloilo, 184) Cebu, 185) Manila, 186) Zamboanga, 187) Davao, 188) Mindanao, 189) Luzon, 190) Negros, 191) Panay, 192) Iloilo, 193) Cebu, 194) Manila, 195) Zamboanga, 196) Davao, 197) Mindanao, 198) Luzon, 199) Negros, 200) Panay, 201) Iloilo, 202) Cebu, 203) Manila, 204) Zamboanga, 205) Davao, 206) Mindanao, 207) Luzon, 208) Negros, 209) Panay, 210) Iloilo, 211) Cebu, 212) Manila, 213) Zamboanga, 214) Davao, 215) Mindanao, 216) Luzon, 217) Negros, 218) Panay, 219) Iloilo, 220) Cebu, 221) Manila, 222) Zamboanga, 223) Davao, 224) Mindanao, 225) Luzon, 226) Negros, 227) Panay, 228) Iloilo, 229) Cebu, 230) Manila, 231) Zamboanga, 232) Davao, 233) Mindanao, 234) Luzon, 235) Negros, 236) Panay, 237) Iloilo, 238) Cebu, 239) Manila, 240) Zamboanga, 241) Davao, 242) Mindanao, 243) Luzon, 244) Negros, 245) Panay, 246) Iloilo, 247) Cebu, 248) Manila, 249) Zamboanga, 250) Davao, 251) Mindanao, 252) Luzon, 253) Negros, 254) Panay, 255) Iloilo, 256) Cebu, 257) Manila, 258) Zamboanga, 259) Davao, 260) Mindanao, 261) Luzon, 262) Negros, 263) Panay, 264) Iloilo, 265) Cebu, 266) Manila, 267) Zamboanga, 268) Davao, 269) Mindanao, 270) Luzon, 271) Negros, 272) Panay, 273) Iloilo, 274) Cebu, 275) Manila, 276) Zamboanga, 277) Davao, 278) Mindanao, 279) Luzon, 280) Negros, 281) Panay, 282) Iloilo, 283) Cebu, 284) Manila, 285) Zamboanga, 286) Davao, 287) Mindanao, 288) Luzon, 289) Negros, 290) Panay, 291) Iloilo, 292) Cebu, 293) Manila, 294) Zamboanga, 295) Davao, 296) Mindanao, 297) Luzon, 298) Negros, 299) Panay, 300) Iloilo, 301) Cebu, 302) Manila, 303) Zamboanga, 304) Davao, 305) Mindanao, 306) Luzon, 307) Negros, 308) Panay, 309) Iloilo, 310) Cebu, 311) Manila, 312) Zamboanga, 313) Davao, 314) Mindanao, 315) Luzon, 316) Negros, 317) Panay, 318) Iloilo, 319) Cebu, 320) Manila, 321) Zamboanga, 322) Davao, 323) Mindanao, 324) Luzon, 325) Negros, 326) Panay, 327) Iloilo, 328) Cebu, 329) Manila, 330) Zamboanga, 331) Davao, 332) Mindanao, 333) Luzon, 334) Negros, 335) Panay, 336) Iloilo, 337) Cebu, 338) Manila, 339) Zamboanga, 340) Davao, 341) Mindanao, 342) Luzon, 343) Negros, 344) Panay, 345) Iloilo, 346) Cebu, 347) Manila, 348) Zamboanga, 349) Davao, 350) Mindanao, 351) Luzon, 352) Negros, 353) Panay, 354) Iloilo, 355) Cebu, 356) Manila, 357) Zamboanga, 358) Davao, 359) Mindanao, 360) Luzon, 361) Negros, 362) Panay, 363) Iloilo, 364) Cebu, 365) Manila, 366) Zamboanga, 367) Davao, 368) Mindanao, 369) Luzon, 370) Negros, 371) Panay, 372) Iloilo, 373) Cebu, 374) Manila, 375) Zamboanga, 376) Davao, 377) Mindanao, 378) Luzon, 379) Negros, 380) Panay, 381) Iloilo, 382) Cebu, 383) Manila, 384) Zamboanga, 385) Davao, 386) Mindanao, 387) Luzon, 388) Negros, 389) Panay, 390) Iloilo, 391) Cebu, 392) Manila, 393) Zamboanga, 394) Davao, 395) Mindanao, 396) Luzon, 397) Negros, 398) Panay, 399) Iloilo, 400) Cebu, 401) Manila, 402) Zamboanga, 403) Davao, 404) Mindanao, 405) Luzon, 406) Negros, 407) Panay, 408) Iloilo, 409) Cebu, 410) Manila, 411) Zamboanga, 412) Davao, 413) Mindanao, 414) Luzon, 415) Negros, 416) Panay, 417) Iloilo, 418) Cebu, 419) Manila, 420) Zamboanga, 421) Davao, 422) Mindanao, 423) Luzon, 424) Negros, 425) Panay, 426) Iloilo, 427) Cebu, 428) Manila, 429) Zamboanga, 430) Davao, 431) Mindanao, 432) Luzon, 433) Negros, 434) Panay, 435) Iloilo, 436) Cebu, 437) Manila, 438) Zamboanga, 439) Davao, 440) Mindanao, 441) Luzon, 442) Negros, 443) Panay, 444) Iloilo, 445) Cebu, 446) Manila, 447) Zamboanga, 448) Davao, 449) Mindanao, 450) Luzon, 451) Negros, 452) Panay, 453) Iloilo, 454) Cebu, 455) Manila, 456) Zamboanga, 457) Davao, 458) Mindanao, 459) Luzon, 460) Negros, 461) Panay, 462) Iloilo, 463) Cebu, 464) Manila, 465) Zamboanga, 466) Davao, 467) Mindanao, 468) Luzon, 469) Negros, 470) Panay, 471) Iloilo, 472) Cebu, 473) Manila, 474) Zamboanga, 475) Davao, 476) Mindanao, 477) Luzon, 478) Negros, 479) Panay, 480) Iloilo, 481) Cebu, 482) Manila, 483) Zamboanga, 484) Davao, 485) Mindanao, 486) Luzon, 487) Negros, 488) Panay, 489) Iloilo, 490) Cebu, 491) Manila, 492) Zamboanga, 493) Davao, 494) Mindanao, 495) Luzon, 496) Negros, 497) Panay, 498) Iloilo, 499) Cebu, 500) Manila, 501) Zamboanga, 502) Davao, 503) Mindanao, 504) Luzon, 505) Negros, 506) Panay, 507) Iloilo, 50

government. But in respect to staying - our
religion that was & continues exclusively what
education for the education. The franchise &
the company and therefore have bestowed
fully upon candidate in Ireland and upon
the old similar to some with an suggestion
of a religious qualification. At the time of the
last held at the treaty of the church freedom was
conferred upon one hundred and nine applicants
among whom were many men of "prominence" who
were "of the church" (3) Not until the Court
of 1811 was it decided that "to the end the way
the numerous may be preserved - house and
work men, - - - - - no man shall be admitted
to the freedom of the city, unless he be such
as in number of some of the churches
within the limits of the same" (3) Nothing
has not been the success. The act of 1811
important to secure his mention yet in that

1) Breake, m. 1, f. 587

2) Hutchinson, vol. 2, p. 20. Since Breake, p. 1. "thinks that
these candidates were more to be considered, not admitted, at
this Court. There is, however, no mention of their admission at
this time." Breake m. 1, f. 587

3) Breake m. 1, f. 587

of the colonies that he, as a citizen, stood as well as
that of a "sovereign government," and now he ought
upon the father of the colony as much as I should.

It seems unwarranted to say that this law
"actually disfranchised some who had hitherto
enjoyed the rights of citizenship;" but for the
future its effect was clear. A small minority
had decided that for time to come the government
should continue in the hands of a small minority.

A law so unjust to the spirit of our times
can only be judged fairly when viewed from the
standpoint of the age that bore it birth. It was
when this law passed that a large majority
the domination of the few. It aimed to restore a
genuine aristocracy, - a rule of the best. "Not
birth nor wealth, nor learning nor skill in war
was to make the power but a small class of
superior - the highest type of the human
conception of the world's true principle."

1. Dyer, vol. 2, p. 229

2. Dyer, vol. 2, p. 125

narrow: that there is a character more solid
and more cannot be denied. But those
British emigrants should that rule be restrictive
regarding to American migration? Relations
with their churches could they secure for
the future loyalty to the common object
for which they had entered and sacrificed
so much. To some in the vast unscrutinized
emigration it would be slight the allegiance
of the future to the purposes of the past, they
are not bound to adopt a course which
must inevitably reduce them to the
inferior position from all share in the
government, must encourage division and
ecclesiastical isolation, must create a feeling
which if not resolved at home, will manifest
involuntary interference from abroad.

Within a single year, the same
electing the chief officers, law-makers and

1) As to the emigration of the American people
Emigrants have entered the United States in great
numbers. They are not from the same place and have
different views of the country and its government
which is not the same as the British people. Hence the
emigration of the American people is not the same as the
British people.

of law-creating men transferred from the forum
to the ascendant; the number residing in the
local circles of these circles more numerous
now seem to give more life and dynamism
to the forum could be to effect the
make-up of this all-omnipotent court of ascendants
was it "ascendant when the circle of circles"
- it seems a constant in the ascendant.

And now narrow ecclesiasticism had found
himself with other branches of the left
hand in a section in fact - regular govern-
ment and now the following spring it came.

"The English ascendant"

Massachusetts found the salvation of her
constitutional liberties in a function of the national
law of the States has been determined in the
national government, the national law is the
law of the nation. "The national law is the
law of the nation." Cambridge, was still
persisted in as a device of the federal unionist

the Committee. I must the rest of this resolution
I order of the Governor and assistants is not well
served in all the plantations. Then the
arrival of the nascent morning. It was the
inhabitants of Patuxent, the minister and some
recounted the story of that little Christian village,
and, in words which breathed the spirit of
Thomas Boston in the manner of John D. [?]
delivered their opinions, that it was not safe
to say nothing after that sort, for fear bringing
themselves and society into odium." At the
next Court these sturdy protestants were summoned
before the Governor and assistants to answer in
their own way. In the discourse included
attention the same subject as the resolution
on the ground that they had chosen to
publish it, they urged the vice that
objection that the Government was no other
but as of a mayor and aldermen, 1720. June 20

1) Hinthorn, vol. 2, p. 26. Feb. 6. 1720. It seems clear
that neither disapproval of the order of the day nor
dislike to the resolution with the opposition were concerned in
the resolution and qualification of the other clause in
the resolution. The resolution was a statement of the
fact that the Government was no other but as of a mayor and aldermen, 1720. June 20

seems to make sense in some instances with
the text. 1) The instructions that Matthews
admits upon explaining that the document
was written in the nature of a confession, and
that no confession could be shown but by the
person who had given evidence to remove the
evidence and not in other.

In addition, the man -
Matthews was worried. Says Matthews: "I
was quite satisfied; and so the confession was
accepted and the office pardoned. But there
was a great deal more. In one at least the
former was at least thoroughly covered. The
confession was that the man had been
which involved the man dangerous for the man
reason that the confession was not of the man
but for to discover the man's confession
of the man. But if the man was then some
history might occur in Massachusetts."

1) Matthews m. 2 D. H. M. D. 1871 m. 2 D. H. M. D. 1871
to the fact that in discussing the incident of the confession
the confession was a confession. But if there is a
after which it would be a confession.

the arbitrary power of the assistants had nothing
to do with it, and was entirely casual. The
General Committee were to select their agents
and to name them. It then was then
two months in all was made. In the
evening the General Council of the Unit
Church. Section the General noted that the
General and assistants should all be now chosen
every year by the General Court, thus in form, at
least, abolishing the practice of appointing the
assistants. 2) Was an important step - for in it
lay the germ of representative government -
was the movement that the General should
choose two men to advise with the General and
assistants about the affairs of the Church. It
is in that they should give advice about the
affairs, etc. 3) Section was no longer the arbitrator
of the General and the assistants. The suggestion
that the representatives would now be the same

1. See 1802. Bookings vol 2, p. 10

2. See 1802. Bookings vol 2, p. 10

3. See 1802. Bookings vol 2, p. 10

What is now done the step from
this representation the commission the representative
class and comprising both private and
public the change which is made in the
form of government was momentous. That no
link is between a direct of that time steps
any empire or universal interest in this
transformation clearly illustrates the growth
expansion then found in the early colonial nations
which brought in their turn a notable position
in world view with a new passing culture.

If in a constitutional development
is concerned, the record of the year 1033 is a
black. But the change from primitive thought
was not long though in silence. We make you
the nature of the process and in the year 1033 the
having been sent out the approaching assembly
the process of the year 1033 the
consider of the nature of the year 1033 the

order at the same General Court. The action
was without precedent. The issuing the
General notice of the approaching assembly? The
wise authority was the time missed to send
legislative? Or did the times await no summons
but their own record concert & kind representation?
These are questions: the power, interest but which
no fiction: the time thought it would be able
to answer. In assembling these questions of
the General Council & court: the parties and
sinner that according to the provisions
all these laws should be made at the General
Court, they decided to take counsel with the
General. In fact, some have suggested these
legislative are meant by the invitation of the
General and some think it is very evident
that Dr. Knapp and his associates were
prepared to make but slight concessions to
them. The General provides the state of affairs

about the college. From the charter now granted
the number of the members was not greater
than could conveniently meet and transact the
business. But now the present has so multiplied that
the members and executives have not the
opportunity of some form of education. Although
a select body to intend that work would be
necessary in the future, they were not as yet
furnished with a sufficient number of men
qualified for such a business, and the work
the commissioners all have the best of hands as
many as must intend it. The suggestion for
the present, then, is that the General Assembly
should authorize the annual appointment of a
summa of the General Assembly, a committee who
should examine the laws and order the
university to the satisfaction, the members of the
committee should also be allowed to sit the
assembly and improve of public land.

But the Governor has not to

cut off with any such indirect participation in
making their own laws. At the Annual Court
which precedes their opening, without any criminal
accusation, as far as now is concerned - these relations
are such of right to be. It was the same Court
of Session, but more important matters than of
business has brought these representatives together.
First of all a new franchise, with new franchise.
Then the two towns, now and candidates for
the same were allowed not to be taken into
the colony. He changed himself to the most important
address to its laws, & the maintenance of its
rights and to the concentration of its resources
has nature as a citizen. The next step was
to give in the shortest time that now but
the Annual Court has been to meet previous to
next, appoint a new colonial council, and
and military, as to begin their duties and business.

1. These were the main points of contention in the colony, the
constitution and the new legislative system to be given to the
deputies.

2. Records, vol. I. 76, 177 and 180. The first part, vol. I. 76, 177.

3. As charged the Governor with, all accounts to be made
to the Governor.

to raise money and divide lands of the three
nations: rights, the Indians were ready to award
to the victor's officers. For the first time in the
history of the colony, neither was there war in
the church, nor in the state. The victor's officers had
the Indians' claim in lawlessness to compare to
the more righteous government and the
peace in their minds.

Having resumed their charter rights,
and laid claim to the rights of the Indians, having appointed
the Governor, and wished the assistance by the
inspection, certain funds, a record of their
activity, etc., it was decided for the Indians
to establish the representative legislature upon
the same basis. The Governor, the
Governor's Council should be held annually, the
summoned by the Governor and not the assembly
without the consent of the majority of the members.
In the Court of Election the Governor was to

1) In the margin of Winthrop's History, vol. 2, p. 100, appears the
notice of Dudley's election, is written "Dudley as Governor" and
was the first use, in Massachusetts, of the title of Governor
of the million of the people. The first, its use, was made in
the year 1630, and it was not until 1631 that it was used in the
Massachusetts colony.

For this reason, he wanted the other towns
to be informed that it was a law
in the Union of every plantation to have
in their "ranch towns" before every General Court
to come and inquire such public business as
there shall be thought fit to consider at the
next General Court, and that such business
shall be taken into consideration by the presence
of the several plantations to deal in their behalf
in the public affairs of the commonwealth, shall
have the full power and voice of all the said
towns united to them in the making and settling
of laws, granting of lands, etc., and to deal in
all other affairs of the commonwealth. It is herein
the presence have to do, the matter of election,
magnificence and other things only excepted.

I think all these were carried
by a majority of the changes which were incorporated
during these three memorable days every thing.

1. To be in 2. 10. 11. 12.

to colored revolution. The American revolution has
become a representative democracy. The American
people have not only shown in the
government that they had better be enjoyed, and
settled the question of the people's executive
power which, with the people's power in the
people's hands, is long as the people
government. Indeed it is not too much to say
that the American people have shown which have
since shown that they have not brought such a radical
and permanent change in the government.
Massachusetts is rich that about 100 years of the
American people in the year 1037.

Massachusetts is the second
the country to make such a representative
government. In Virginia a long time ago
the first representative body was formed in
America, and has been since the first state
union. In the country for the first time

- 1) American people = 1037
- 2) American people = 1037
- 3) American people = 1037

It is a constitution very simple and effective & perfectly
expedient and convenient. The present
Government was the most simple and natural form.
The former could easily assemble, and in folk-moot
times, that with business they did not
to submit to the Governor and Magistrates. But
the growth of business has had the effect of
making the law in the colony and
before them and from the same inevitable
in not less than seven times, the most simple
which was thirty miles from Boston. The
Governor from so wide a circle of towns to assemble
at one time in Boston was almost impossible.
The frontier would have been forced to remain at home.
And had it been possible, such a folk-moot would
have been a mistimed and inefficient
body for law-making.

The frontier colony, upon the other
hand, and assistants much more capable than

1. The first meeting of the General Court was in 1630.
2. The first meeting of the General Court was in 1630.
3. The first meeting of the General Court was in 1630.

the Supreme Court. The case was brought
to the Court under the name of the British
American and Foreign Investment Corporation.
The case was decided by the Court in
the judgment of the majority of the Court
in favor of the British American and Foreign
Investment Corporation. The Court held that the
company was a corporation under the laws of
the United States and that it was entitled to
the same treatment as any other corporation.
The Court also held that the company was
entitled to the same treatment as any other
corporation. The Court's decision was based
on the fact that the company was a corporation
under the laws of the United States and that
it was entitled to the same treatment as any
other corporation. The Court's decision was
based on the fact that the company was a
corporation under the laws of the United States
and that it was entitled to the same treatment
as any other corporation. The Court's decision
was based on the fact that the company was a
corporation under the laws of the United States
and that it was entitled to the same treatment
as any other corporation.

1. The case was decided by the Court in the
month of May 1914.

in a loose dress." The men arranged the
seams now in a single line under observation,
the assistants standing for the very use of water,
while in the depths the girls sat close,
their motions were as one.

Through the narrow hall they
now in working order, many a revolution of the
spinning wheel, & promoted revolved in the
it was as yet no suggestion of April's
repetition according to the operation of the time.
With the same intention as before, when
their intention was not of the report.
For the same old repetition and accident
not together in a house in which they
saw. It might have been anticipated, for
the young men repeated after the same
"and a further change of mind."

to return to the end, but each generation must find its
own way. The same time now the number of the work
of the same kind
of the same kind of work, the same kind of work
of the same kind of work, the same kind of work

Chapter II.

The First Issue of Presbyterial Government.

The first issue of the General Assembly of 1850, was a Resolutions. It contained not only the usual denunciation of the anti-slavery legislation, but also a more important determination of the course upon which the Assembly was to act. The Assembly resolved that it would not join in any measure which would be construed as a sanction of the slave trade within the slave States. But this resolution seemed altogether too elastic. To the Union, the other States, it was soon found that it was a mere form of words, to suit almost every shade of belief, the rights of the millions that were to be debated. Accordingly, in a law of March, 1850, Congress passed a law which was construed in any extended way, Church & State.

20502. I am sure, first, it occurs in their sacred
foundations, the account of the martyrdom, and
the cause, the noble part of the church.
1. number of churches found in the
joint secular and ecclesiastical records now
to be found in the records of the community.

I shall be the first to show how the
sacred cause for which the church was
fought, shown in the mighty struggle
the cause of which at Cambridge is distinct
10.37. This was the cause of the church
eighty years from the church. These
movements, and all uncast, were condemned in
the whole account. (2) The church's
in eighty-nine different articles was the
the mighty struggle of the church in the
church.

The church's struggle was not the first struggle in the church.

1) Record, vol. II, p. 68

2) History, vol. II, p. 204.

3) Record, vol. II, p. 177

former to the original possessions in the prosecu-
tion of the 'incident' been 'satisfying' loyalty and
obedience till the crowd came. 'This' was the
take of it was on that year, and the discovery
was in revelation on the 10th of the month.
i was uprising to take this note was the
found in to the net out, and upon a second
of the night it was retrieved."

For the first few years the matter
of admission of inhabitants came down was
left largely in the hands of the town authorities
the annual law of 1831 and the taking;
the incident note. i consequence the introduction
was made as only former was allowed
to note in the existing inhabitants?" But as
the authorities would consider the incident
considered disadvantage in the standing inhabitants
became tasked to maintain their position in

[illegible]

1) The Rec. Com. Report. Boston Record, 1834-1840. Vol. 30, Apr. 30, 1835.
2) Among the manuscripts was a short note by John W. Alden, 1835, on the subject of the "Rec. Com. Report". This note was also in the "Rec. Com. Report".

colonial law, supposed to have been issued by
the king, even a town.

This much more than "inhabitation,"
seemed to have included all such admitted, or
admitted persons of the colony, on the one hand,
and the servants, on the other, who, by several
laws or special town acts, were allowed
to remain permanent residents of the town. It
was used with great indifference; a
general restriction "inhabitation" is the common
expression applying to a town-vesting, in which we
get the townsman as the chief actor. The
"inhabitant" was not necessarily a freholder,
that is, one who by purchase or inheritance
had acquired a right to share in the common
and undivided lands of the town. Even the
freholder might or might not be a
freeman, that depended not upon his
owning land, but upon his being a church-

Notes. 1. Freeman & Freeholder in Massachusetts, 1780.
2. Freeman & Freeholder in Massachusetts, 1780.
3. Freeman & Freeholder in Massachusetts, 1780.
4. Freeman & Freeholder in Massachusetts, 1780.
5. Freeman & Freeholder in Massachusetts, 1780.
6. Freeman & Freeholder in Massachusetts, 1780.
7. Freeman & Freeholder in Massachusetts, 1780.
8. Freeman & Freeholder in Massachusetts, 1780.
9. Freeman & Freeholder in Massachusetts, 1780.
10. Freeman & Freeholder in Massachusetts, 1780.

both in significance, so it to come in convenient
times, day, week and no section manner."

At the same time, the great
shrinkage of volume in the mechanical relations
a number of changes in the mechanical relations
and the other side to improvement in
the mechanical relations the mechanical
relations of the mechanical was increased and the
efficiency improved.

When, then, seen, an innovation was
made in the primitive mode of electric currents
of power by electric, lands, in double
cases, of "Selling the house", when in 1834 the
method used was just applied to the electric
current. I have then, this is a decision, and
so satisfactory, and the first choice of a
method was immediate seen. It is of course, however,
that in 1835 it was made that in the

1) See also: *Therm. Inst. No. 101*, 1834, p. 27.

2) *Therm.*, p. 20. 1834. *Therm.*, p. 20. 1834.

relative advantage is decided by report, as the former
is shorter. From this time the meeting continued
until we left at the usual hour, the Council
not much interrupting the practical nature of
address, a many personal applications, & discussion
the necessary business, and prescribing minutes
for official voting.

At this time many persons in
the colony had been elected to assist in the
work done in Boston at the meeting there,
and were sent in the choice of several persons.
But as the estimate shows, the assembling
of the Council at once in the capital town, and
the Council again to London, showed that the
scheme of 1800 thought of the time of the
republican revolution. The new Council had more
power to do so many of their persons at
home for the capital, their towns, their in-
terests, and that the same persons should

... in the Court and their voices for ...
In the following year a ...
... to send their votes of ... to the Court ...
... This law did more than ...
the cause of Indian attack upon remote towns,
it secured to them their ... influence
in the government. Without some such law
the ... in ...
... would ...
... their votes ...
... in ...
... have ...

Throughout the first half century
of the ... history the General Court was
... with the ...
the ...
just ...

1. ...
2. ...

circumstances in the case, the whole 'decided'. In
1845 a step was taken towards giving the people
a more direct voice in the nomination, & election.
The men saw & formed that at the town-meeting
in which the deputation was elected the voters should
express their choice in the nomination, & elect
the whole of the officers in one day. Hence
those preliminary lists of candidates with the
numbers - the system we now employ for
the general vote, when the men came and
voted for the deputation members - candidates
made up from the names that had received
most votes. The men 'will' now be asked to
the town-meeting, & to vote for the
deputation members & for the whole of the officers, & to
elect the deputation members in one day.

2. Also for specimens of these materials
collected from the station at the same time.

1. The first of the two specimens of the new bird is a 30 day old male, with p. 148
The second is a female, with p. 148
2. Female, with p. 148. The male is a 30 day old male, with p. 148
3. Female, with p. 148. The male is a 30 day old male, with p. 148
4. Female, with p. 148. The male is a 30 day old male, with p. 148

which, however, the paper the House discussed -
the date, however, who should meet in the similar
purpose of nominating candidates. To name that
did not appear in the official list was to be
sent to vote at the County election. The House
therefore, the committee often was in a position
to make mention of preliminary nomination in
town meetings was correct, with the explanation
that all the persons should have equal liberty
in the matter of nomination.

Though the privilege of oral nomination was given
to all voters, it demanded too great facilities
to give satisfaction. By a law of 1844 this difficulty
was obviated. At town meetings, held several
months in advance of the election, every person
in the town was given liberty to put in his name
whom he thought fit for the nomination
candidate for the next election. In an assembly
of more than three hundred voters, it could be seen,

1. Records, vol. 2, p. 20.
2. Ibid. p. 37. After the same business it became known
that in the House of Representatives a law was
passed - which the people should have known -
the whole House of Representatives, the House of
Representatives, the House of Representatives.

were collected in the short time, and finally sent to
Boston, where with due ceremony the votes were counted,
and the result returned. The result was the
now reported back to the town, in the evening
meeting even Johnson said in his "own" paper "I am
satisfied that the candidate was no other."

Johnson's office was more than
sufficient in choosing Massachusetts associates. The
office called for no little legal knowledge and judicial
firmness - qualifications which were developed by
service so that in the moment of emergency
in a town. A law of 1848 gave legal force to custom,
which gave these towns from the granting
the crimes of putting to vote in the Court's Election the
names of each of the old magistrates of any new
candidate could be put forward. I have seen men
far toward making the associate suitable
life - since, as that many years later we were
not surprised to find "famous" men.

V. B. 1848, vol. II, pp. 57, 75, and 210. Associates elected in 1848 and 1849.
A. B. 1848, pp. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

in the magistracy as for the most part continue
till death, in the hope of securing the position,
and a bad consequence that often has been
the power magistracy has just lost & will never
regain it. In the summer of 1848, when
my service was not so extensive as the
magistrate's business in England the number
of fresh bodies was small. The position in the
magistracy, as it was considered not useful
to the public, but to the magistrates; the number
and in their service was made liable to the
discretion of the Court.³

Though the present evidence that
"hundreds of years" there should be sufficient evidence
that the magistracy was in a state of decay
that number was chosen. The evidence was
made difficult to the Department of the Magistracy
of the Office. In the early years of my service
the magistracy was in the magistracy, might have

The magistracy was in the magistracy, might have
in the magistracy, might have
1. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 2. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
3. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 4. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
5. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 6. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
7. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 8. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
9. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 10. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
11. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 12. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
13. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 14. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
15. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 16. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
17. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 18. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
19. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 20. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
21. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 22. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
23. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 24. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
25. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 26. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
27. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 28. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
29. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 30. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
31. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 32. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
33. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 34. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
35. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 36. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
37. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 38. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
39. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 40. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
41. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 42. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
43. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 44. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
45. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 46. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
47. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 48. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
49. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 50. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
51. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 52. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
53. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 54. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
55. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 56. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
57. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 58. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
59. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 60. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
61. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 62. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
63. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 64. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
65. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 66. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
67. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 68. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
69. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 70. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
71. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 72. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
73. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 74. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
75. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 76. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
77. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 78. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
79. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 80. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
81. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 82. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
83. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 84. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
85. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 86. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
87. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 88. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
89. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 90. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
91. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 92. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
93. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 94. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
95. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 96. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
97. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 98. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.
99. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137. 100. Grande m. II. 26, 101, 137.

in substance. The first part of the document
seems to mention the high standard in the
important station was an additional reason for
conferring the magistracy to the few who met
the qualifications for the position. The second part
the expediency of the old charter government
of the territory in 1802. The third part
that in future the number should not exceed
eighteen nor be less than ten, including the
Governor of the territory and one member of the
Territorial Council and one member of the
Territorial Assembly.

The second, 1034 H/16th introduced
the judicial system, as a reason for the
number of the territory of the territory in the
specification of the local representative body. Thus,
that the representatives must be given the right
of "Voting" and of the first and second
of the territory of the territory of the territory.

at the meeting of the Council. The first proposal in the
making of a future, due to the founding of new towns,
aroused the fear that they would over-balance the
resistance and in 1339 a great much opposition from the
Council in the Council that it was an unfair grant
of their liberties a law was passed limiting that
the number of deputies to be sent to town might send.¹
It seemed to secure the support of the resistance and
secured the future mission.

In 1336 it was enacted that instead
of nine Council Courts only two regular assemblies should
be held each year. Deputies continued to be elected for
each of these Courts until seven years later, when for
the first time it was decided that the deputies should
be chosen for a definite year and not the resistance.²

During these years the deputies
seated in the Council were of the type
which it was known that the Council
In the very first year of the municipal Council

¹ Mitchell, vol. II, p. 302, 3. - Records, Henry III, vol. II, p. 273; 17. II, p. 207, 307.

² Records, vol. II, p. 254; Mitchell, vol. II, p. 302. The very evidence
indicated that the Council was not the same as the Council of the
King's Council, until 1578, when a Council of the King's Council was
formed.

³ Records, Henry III, 1261-70, pp. 20 and 133.

⁴ Records, vol. II, p. 178.

⁵ 1243. Records, vol. II, p. 207.

what an act was passed making it compulsory on the
laity, meeting together in one assembly
to decide upon disputed elections; and to "order
those things amongst themselves
that might concern the well ordering of their body."

But a far more serious, caused a characteristic
union - was created another. Some authorities
were sent back to their constituents and the town
was distinguished under the separate church
but satisfaction for certain others and with
the church. When they were accordingly
referred the immediate & absolute: the Council
Court, & until these letters should be discussed
by the members of the General & the town.³

For more important than any question
of appointment or of the settlement of bishops
elections was the question - what was the true
relation between the old board of assistants and

1) 1135. Records, vi. = p. 142. It is 35. Also, vi. = p. 147.
2) Records, vi. = p. 14. Bishops vi. = p. 147. Also, vi. = p. 147.
and the pastor of the Salem Church.
See also the records, vi. = p. 205, 207-208; vi. = p. 301, 302, 303.



number of the defective. The defective became
noted. The business of the session was not
stalled. The number of the defective
and defective, no more was had to the Court
Caucus for all parties and to be held only a
day of practice, communication and prayer. The Court
decided, regarding the matter. The number of
subscribers in ultimate appeal to the Court.
successful was in expediting the "the
of the Court must be made only as though a man
satisfied about the matter was to be left to the
manipulates." Without making the Court
in motion the matter moved in the Court.

[illegible][illegible]

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

I have now referred to the entire letter as
"a civility and courtesy". But, say, "What is
it worth for some such poor interest? The
"Catharine" will report in the country as a
hard driver in the course of his trading; he both
went and since he had been considered for his
sharp practice, and now, when his former man
- his woman, a brutal sympathy instantly
arrayed itself against him. A poor fellow says
did the Court and the Court find him innocent
and to the end, - yet we are in a racket!
In 1836 it had been enacted that no man, man
- woman should have a man or woman
- without the consent of a majority of residents
and also a majority of the electors. The vote
in the former case it was determined to
vote, but the debate to be found to have been
prejudiced of the plaintiff's case, and was not
to his own use, a note that was noted in a new

& the action in the Committee & in the House
relative to the subject of "disfranchisement"
was, I believe, from others, in accordance
with instructions from their constituents. The
majority not only of the Legislature, but of all
others was in favor of the disfranchising bill,
and it is often said in the city of the "people"
of the "water front" & the "wharves" no voice
could be raised. At this point there were
many voices against the disfranchising bill, the
opposition on the ground that it would be
undue - some men obtaining notice
of the same from the streets,
and one assembly. The same business not
being yet decided in the country, the same
bill carried when it reached the city. To the
opinion of those settling this matter, the
assembly was not meeting, which was attended
- almost all the members and members.

1. Jan 10-11. House No. 7. 2.

2. Meeting No. 7. 3.

in the morning, a full and complete edition.

But for once a question had been raised which baffled the omniscience of the Thesauronomer's edifice. They saw the case up, as hopelessly complicated, and earnestly desired that the court might never be more troubled with it.

On the day of new evidence, however, the second Court was detained for another hearing. Promptly on the form as against the rich, and also the desire for a similar victory in this instance, with the assistance of the assistants of the removal of the case. Fortunately, some kind of a Captain. Some examples in some other way to return to his. Success in the form of which he had taken under the law, and so on. After the above, the case was decided.

But by far the most important point in this politics - however

and remained still undecided. The assistant
claimed for the issue of the assistant's report,
and the assistant wrote a pamphlet, strenuously
maintaining its necessity and importance in
many arguments from scripture, reason, common
sense, etc., but his colleagues refused
a volume which claimed to be of the
assistant. In the Governor's mind in the
pamphlet was. In this opinion of the
request the assistant's request was again
made to the issue, - that each of which
the British are turned to in order to
on subjects legal and political as well as religious.
Again the issue succeeded in getting the
Governor and then writing so that the question
itself was now more determined.

Just the following year, 1844,
the whole conference was held in
the city of the river was no longer a river.

Two more specimens from the same locality
intermediate with *aff. modesta*. The second has a very
shallow lateral groove not above the basal part of the
margin, *pl.* 2, 30-40-2. On the same locality as the
rest of *Northropi*, vol. 5, p. 417 and *Appl.* vol. 2, p. 277-8.

of 200 upon motion of the negative vote counts
with no record objection it was motion that in
future the Judicial Court should sit and vote in two
chambers, the night argument with votes the
assessors on the negative the approval of
majority in each chamber being necessary to the
passage of the act. "The change, says I, was not
to but felt with reason - since from the negative
we had seen attempted in the negatively voting
in regard given upon the negative determined
the great contention about the negative voice, and
completed the point of internal government for
Massachusetts, destined to undergo no further
organic change for forty years."

In the Court Election which soon followed
seven assistants were chosen and thirty-nine stipendiary
were named. The House of Deputies, composed of twenty
of choice of residing, have ever since elected the
Speaker and a few more straightforward members.

1) March 10th 1844. Record vol II, p. 150-7. (I purchased when this was
was slightly modified, to include the decision in judicial cases.
2) March 10th 1844. Record vol II, p. 150-7. (I purchased when this was
3) Record vol II, p. 150. The House of Deputies, composed of twenty
of choice of residing, have ever since elected the
Speaker and a few more straightforward members.

and let the same letter be used for the same.

For the first case, $\alpha = 1$ and for the second case, $\alpha = 2$.

Chapter IV.

Development of Representation and the Suffrage, 1644-1677.

The more than one century
by the General Court during the second half of
the seventeenth century are well summarized
by a sharp critic of Massachusetts institutions.
In 1670 Edward Randolph reported that the
legislative power was vested in a General Court
consisting of Governor & Deputy Governor, council
and deputies, all elected annually. Besides
being the supreme judicature of the colony,
this Assembly had power to make laws,
raise money and lay taxes upon the whole colony
in such cases, and might by petition
suspend, annul and reverse any law
appears from all in civil courts, and could not be

admission, or dismission without the assent of the
major part. The Governor held a creating role in
the Legislature, and the Governor and Legislature
constituted the executive form - the council."

It is true that a
special provision would have been made for the
holding of legislative and church-memberships
was clear a constitution of jurisdiction to the members,
not from any maxim of that government and
been made, the same future of Massachusetts
seeing that the safety of the commonwealth
the right administration of justice the preser-
vation of the peace and the purity of the churches
of Christ, which too with much depend upon
the duty, wisdom and soundness of the Council
But not only magistrates but also officers would
that in the future as well, although a person
shall be accepted as a deputy in the General Court
that is concerned in judgment concerning the same

[illegible]

to appear since the death
of the deceased. The deceased
in statement of the deceased was not to be

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |u|^2 dx &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u \frac{du}{dt} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u \left(-\frac{1}{2} \Delta u \right) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} u \Delta u dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} |\nabla u|^2 dx \end{aligned}$$

and the same is true of the other. But the
and execution of the new regime in this office,
and the Bureau, in seeking for the most eminent
candidate upon whom to bestow this responsibility,
found the most satisfactory among the rich
and highly educated citizens of Boston and the
neighboring towns. The conservatism natural to
such a body of men was strengthened by the
experience of their section which practically was
the "Bostonian" system. The whole section in fact
is representative of the whole colony, the so-called
Bostonian, practically a permanent body of well-to-do
gentlemen, mainly from one locality. On the
other hand, while we have in our section
we do not require the political and social
all sections of the colony, and reflects a more
diverse opinion. It is inevitable that a body
so differently constituted should often find
themselves in disagreement. London 1848.

then the story was announced to a party of
parents & young in relation to the children,
the residents, since from the children and
a letter to the mother with regard to the
"Farm" submission; the deposit; however, should
be at the station.

Some account has already been
given of the religious test introduced by the law
of 1831, and of the later enactments which tended
to make that test more stringent. In consequence
of these enactments such laws could not long
remain unchallenged. Opposition soon began, in
the annual 'Conscience' Association, in
1834, to the application of the 'Conscience' test
to the 'Conscience' test. The 'Conscience' test
was then the subject of a public meeting
at the 'Conscience' Association, and was
discussed at length. It was then decided
that the 'Conscience' test should be
abolished, and that the 'Conscience' test
should be replaced by the 'Conscience' test.

Three Test Inc. of June 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840

was then determined it was a decided gain that
it had come to be recognized that non-members
had no voice in the deliberations of the Church.
From this time to the day of their removal, they
were not allowed to be forgotten, but entered constantly
into colonial politics.

But the real reason that in fact was in the mind
of the people which would modify somewhat the
qualifications for freedom, and would allow
non-members equal ground with members in all
the affairs of the Church. But as the people, as a
matter of fact, did not want to do so.

Just at this time, some time there was
a meeting of the people, and the people were
influenced by the people, that distinctions which had
been maintained between civil and church relations
might be removed, that they might be removed to
the laws of England, and that members of the
Church of England and members of the

admitted into communion with the churches of the
colony; if their petition were not granted they declare
their intention of appealing to Parliament. The
petitioners in a subsequent address, but the matter
was referred to the next Court. The attempt to
carry out their threatened appeal was frustrated
by the arrival of the two deputation in the colony
their repetition of words; their papers would not
light to return and a sitting of the House
by Parliament, which was first of June 5th 1763
and (2) 1764. The House and the Government were informed
of the petitioners.

It would be for you not to
recall the summary treatment which the petitioners
received and the wholly unnecessary and unjust
in interference of their political and religious
privileges. It was in their situation - recall to their
mind that their real House consisted. The reluctance
of such an appeal would be in Parliament.

1) For the petitioners and their documents pertaining to this case
see "His Majesty's House of Commons," the House of Commons
and other papers, vol. 11. also Minutes 3 vol. 11, 3, 3, 4, and
2) 1764

quidians what the Massachusetts committee would
more concede, - that their Government, within
the limits marked out by the charter, was not
absolute. Under any circumstances, in attempting
oppression would have met fierce opposition, not that
it was excessively dangerous; for a little
time revolutionary opinion was in a more moderate
condition in England and Scotland on the part
of the settlement, but even there it was not the
setting up of Presbyterianism in Massachusetts -
a sect which were not in a fair way to
become the majority, whereas the rights
were based upon the established church. There
was in the spirit of the settlement and
the colonial authorities, especially Lord Boscawen, the
notion of claiming that the liberties and privileges
in the charter belonged to all persons English-
men living in the colony; whereas their opponents
maintained that the charter referred to the

1. In. 1704 vol. 2, p. 111

and see also the preamble - "whereas we being
governed by the laws of England" - 1704, 1705
1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 2769, 2770, 2771, 2772, 2773, 2774, 2775, 2776, 2777, 2778, 2779, 2780, 2781, 2782, 2783, 2784, 2785, 2786, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2791, 2792, 2793, 2794, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798, 2799, 2800, 2801, 2802, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806, 2807, 2808, 2809, 2810, 2811, 2812, 2813, 2814, 2815, 2816, 2817, 2818, 2819, 2820, 2821, 2822, 2823, 2824, 2825, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, 2837, 2838, 2839, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2843, 2844, 2845, 2846, 2847, 2848, 2849, 2850, 2851, 2852, 2853, 2854, 2855, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2863, 2864, 2865, 2866, 2867, 2868, 2869, 2870, 2871, 2872, 2873, 2874, 2875, 2876, 2877, 2878, 2879, 2880, 2881, 2882, 2883, 2884, 2885, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2889, 2890, 2891, 2892, 2893, 2894, 2895, 2896, 2897, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2906, 2907, 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926, 2927, 2928, 2929, 2930, 2931, 2932, 2933, 2934, 2935, 2936, 2937, 2938, 2939, 2940, 2941, 2942, 2943, 2944, 2945, 2946, 2947, 2948, 2949, 2950, 2951, 2952, 2953, 2954, 2955, 2956, 2957, 2958, 2959, 2960, 2961, 2962, 2963, 2964, 2965, 2966, 2967, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2971, 2972, 2973, 2974, 2975, 2976, 2977, 2978, 2979, 2980, 2981, 2982, 2983, 2984, 2985, 2986, 2987, 2988, 2989, 2990, 2991, 2992, 2993, 2994, 2995, 2996, 2997, 2998, 2999, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 3038, 3039, 3040, 3041, 3042, 3043, 3044, 3045, 3046, 3047, 3048, 3049, 3050, 3051, 3052, 3053, 3054, 3055, 3056, 3057, 3058, 3059, 3060, 3061, 3062, 3063, 3064, 3065, 3066, 3067, 3068, 3069, 3070, 3071, 3072, 3073, 3074, 3075, 3076, 3077, 3078, 3079, 3080, 3081, 3082, 3083, 3084, 3085, 3086, 3087, 3088, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3093, 3094, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3098, 3099, 3100, 3101, 3102, 3103, 3104, 3105, 3106, 3107, 3108, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3120, 3121, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3125, 3126, 3127, 3128, 3129, 3130, 3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3137, 3138, 3139, 3140, 3141, 3142, 3143, 3144, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3148, 3149, 3150, 3151, 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3156, 3157, 3158, 3159, 3160, 3161, 3162, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3173, 3174, 3175, 3176, 3177, 3178, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3183, 3184, 3185, 3186, 3187, 3188, 3189, 3190, 3191, 3192, 3193, 3194, 3195, 3196, 3197, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3203, 3204, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3215, 3216, 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3221, 3222, 3223, 3224, 3225, 3226, 3227, 3228, 3229, 3230, 3231, 3232, 3233, 3234, 3235, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3239, 3240, 3241, 3242, 3243, 3244, 3245, 3246, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3250, 3251, 3252, 3253, 3254, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3259, 3260, 3261, 3262, 3263, 3264, 3265, 3266, 3267, 3268, 3269, 3270, 3271, 3272, 3273, 3274, 3275, 3276, 3277, 3278, 3279, 3280, 3281, 3282, 3283, 3284, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3294, 3295, 3296, 3297, 3298, 3299, 3300, 3301, 3302, 3303, 3304, 3305, 3306, 3307, 3308, 3309, 3310, 3311, 3312, 3313, 3314, 3315, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3319, 3320, 3321, 3322, 3323, 3324, 3325, 3326, 3327, 3328, 3329, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3333, 3334, 3335, 3336, 3337, 3338, 3339, 3340, 3341, 3342, 3343, 3344, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3350, 3351, 3352, 3353, 3354, 3355, 3356, 3357, 3358, 3359, 3360, 3361, 3362, 3363, 3364, 3365, 3366, 3367, 3368, 3369, 3370, 3371, 3372, 3373, 3374, 3375, 3376, 3377, 3378, 3379, 3380, 3381, 3382, 3383, 3384, 3385, 3386, 3387, 3388, 3389, 3390, 3391, 3392, 3393, 3394, 3395, 3396, 3397, 3398, 3399, 3400, 3401, 3402, 3403, 3404, 3405, 3406, 3407, 3408, 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412, 3413, 3414, 3415, 3416, 3417, 3418, 3419, 3420, 3421, 3422, 3423, 3424, 3425, 3426, 3427, 3428, 3429, 3430, 3431, 3432, 3433, 3434, 3435, 3436, 3437, 3438, 3439, 3440, 3441, 3442, 3443, 3444, 3445, 3446, 3447, 3448, 3449, 3450, 3451, 3452, 3453, 3454, 3455, 3456, 3457, 3458, 3459, 3460, 3461, 3462, 3463, 3464, 3465, 3466, 3467, 3468, 3469, 3470, 3471, 3472, 3473, 3474, 3475, 3476, 3477, 3478, 3479, 3480, 3481, 3482, 3483, 3484, 3485, 3486, 3487, 3488, 3489, 3490, 3491, 3492, 3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497, 3498, 3499, 3500, 3501, 3502, 3503, 3504, 3505, 3506, 3507, 3508, 3509, 3510, 3511, 3512, 3513, 3514, 3515, 3516, 3517, 3518, 3519, 3520, 3521, 3522, 3523, 3524, 3525, 3526, 3527, 3528, 3529, 3530, 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535, 3536, 3537, 3538, 3539, 3540, 3541, 3542, 3543, 3544, 3545, 3546, 3547, 3548, 3549, 3550, 3551, 3552, 3553, 3554, 3555, 3556, 3557, 3558, 3559, 3560, 3561, 3562, 3563, 3564, 3565, 3566, 3567, 3568, 3569, 3570, 3571, 3572, 3573, 3574, 3575, 3576, 3577, 3578, 3579, 3580, 3581, 3582, 3583, 3584, 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, 3590, 3591, 3592, 3593, 3594, 3595, 3596, 3597, 3598, 3599, 3600, 3601, 3602, 3603, 3604, 3605, 3606, 3607, 3608, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3617, 3618, 3619, 3620, 3621, 3622, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627, 3628, 3629, 3630, 3631, 3632, 3633, 3634, 3635, 3636, 3637, 3638, 3639, 3640, 3641, 3642, 3643, 3644, 3645, 3646, 3647, 3648, 3649, 3650, 3651, 3652, 3653, 3654, 3655, 3656, 3657, 3658, 3659, 3660, 3661, 3662, 3663, 3664, 3665, 3666, 3667, 3668, 3669, 3670, 3671, 3672, 3673, 3674, 3675, 3676, 3677, 3678, 3679, 3680, 3681, 3682, 3683, 3684, 3685, 3686, 3687, 3688, 3689, 3690, 3691, 3692, 3693, 3694, 3695, 3696, 3697, 3698, 3699, 3700, 3701, 3702, 3703, 3704, 3705, 3706, 3707, 3708, 3709, 3710, 3

this kindred (Ireland) who are not likely to become;
we get near the Irish line where we find we
not Irishmen, Frenchmen and nothing - even a
rank as in show.¹¹

That Britain is the only one
thus unable to secure from Massachusetts she
readily granted in special instances when an
opportunity was presented of making an excuse.

It was in 1807 the inhabitants of Long made
application to the General Court for recognition
with the Bay Colony. The settlement of the
Piscataway was the more the case. (dependent)
and too inharmonious to unite - defense
in common under the rule - Massachusetts
they had before & requiring a better means of con-
sistent. Accordingly the Proprietors resigned their
rights to the General Court, and commissioners
were sent to receive the submission of the settlement.

¹¹ "New England's Salamander Discovered", 1807. Mass. Hist. Soc.
2. Misc. 1.2.2, 2. 137. See also Records, vol. 2, pp. 11, 7, 207.

The principal interest to us in this transaction
is that through the re-negotiated second school-
contract, and the inhabitants, that those
who had been "in" there were immediately
enjoying the like liberties as other persons in within
the said Massachusetts government," and to
manage their own town affairs, and were allowed
to send two delegates "from the whole town" to
the General Court at Boston. The act gave
the inhabitants of the town "the right of freely
choosing their own officers." In 1700 the town was divided
into two parts, each of which was
represented by Massachusetts in the same, the
Maine settlements. A little incident occurred
the inhabitants of the town of York, who were taking
the Germans over the river, and the people
Massachusetts "within the jurisdiction
of any other state, and were given permission to
send a delegate to the General Court." The town

1. Burns, vol. II, pt. 2, 1700, vol. II, p. 10. History, 1700, p. 10.
2. Burns, vol. II, p. 51-52.
3. Burns, vol. II, p. 53.
4. 1653. Burns, vol. II, pt. 2, p. 22-6, and 120.

welcome this example and in 1858 the submission
of the Maine settlements was complete.

The American Convention had
had more or less success than the Congress
of all the settlements north of the mouth of
the Bay of Passamaquoddy. By each ^{of these} successive
treaties, citizenship it was virtually conceded
that the religious test, still insisted on at
that time, was a serious prohibition for
admission to the Union. The
position of the former was under the jurisdiction
of Passamaquoddy had been admitted to the
main body of the former with and this must
have not only increased the real power of
the dissenters, but must have been applying
them with Partisans in the new state - "antithesis"

For decided a break Passamaquoddy
had made with the former religious
opposition in character for the settlement of Maine

11 The Maine towns were contributed 100 persons, and
in the General Convention 1858 were only thirty persons
in Maine - a small number. The
religious test was a serious prohibition

now when it is, due long, low, of the church-
members, among the happy, obedient, women
can now be in sympathy with her Puritan sister.
is the New Hampshire settlement, & see, the
same was Puritan, not the church at Starkham
same was within, in this letter, was a strong
intercommunion, which had been found at
Kennebunk. The Puritan was when persecuted, and
had not been at first, since & since! In
these settlements, & the English, some-
times, and, in the formation of the in-
stitution, & the fact that these English Pres-
byterians ran a different course from us both
in their ministry and civil administration" was
given as the sufficient reason for their
exclusion from that league." But only a
circular letter Puritan Massachusetts, & the
newest one from Travers the same!

Through the dissenters' struggle
to force an entrance to the Puritan stronghold,
and eventually win in England, it was soon followed
by a liberalizing movement within the church
itself, which tended to remove the restrictions
on membership, and thus a broader view of
the church was gained.

A series of Breachers' and Separatist
conferences in 1855 showed that parents who
had baptized in infancy, and who were
convinced that their children were
their church members, were no longer
their optional ones, but that they were
bound to receive them. The meaning
of baptismal obligation was called in question
taking the Helig-Way Covenant. The
movement recognizing partial church-membership
in those who had made a formal profession
and were entitled to all church privileges
was any legal obligation due to the decision.

1) *Principles of Christian Ethics*, vol. II, p. 10

and "commended" his cause with the same
 opinion was read, printed, in the church, and the
 "General Convention" of the "American Episcopal Church"
 printed, and "commended" the same with the
 declaration of all the churches and people -
 "this inscription." "For more reasons, which
 the matter? There was no statutory change of the
 basis of the franchise, but as the numerous
 churches gradually adopted more liberal
 conditions of admission, and were therein
 sanctioned by the General Convention, it resulted that
 the position of the religious test became more
 and more relaxed, and the average was not the same.

While the religious test
was being thus recalled by petitions, by the
dictates of policy, and by the liberalizing
movement within the Church itself, the
conscience of non-unionists had run into a little

St. Pierre, M. et al. The discovery of the glacial margin around North America.

attended. In the Grand Court, taking into
consideration the nature, facts and situation
of domestic slave trade, which are
not common, which, if introduced to public
use, the affairs of the commercial world may
be easily carried to an end," voted that non-
interference of twenty-four years more, of free churches
who had taken the vote, "might act a
judgment on a local affair in two meetings,
and is known to their officers, promising to the
support of all bonds of association should be
resumed." This was a long step toward domestic
interference; nor can it be doubted that the
action in two meetings was much more liberal
than the action which appeared in the law
upon the same point, & that it is not, indeed, that
the non-interference of the Grand Convention on their choice
was in the question of colonial service, and in
the determination of public policy."

1. Records, vol. 1, p. 10. (Boston, January 1, 1840. Boston Convention
of "Friends of the Massachusetts Fair", pp. 35-36.)

Resolution and was done
for concern at word - die. Restrained. To be sure
she had not like some of her sister crimes formally
acknowledged the Commonwealth, but the individual
acts - as for instance - which she had done and
could not call the historical to justify that
idea of it - and it was a decision - because
of the nature of things which was important to
live with complaints and actions to say, I &
the summer of 1662 the specific estate, which was
an act of England - because the estate was
made upon the colony, which required a letter
from the Crown. I have the estate was made
the estate was made in 1662, and from the
instrument, and granted identity for persons
committed under the Commonwealth. For the
justice the King no longer demanded tolerance,
but he insisted that such as wished to use the
Book of Common Prayer should be reunited with

11. The same Resolution of 1662 was made in 1663
2. The same Resolution of 1662 was made in 1663

increments. In modern method and independence
the candidate, it is likely, should be the only
consideration in the choice of Governor and
assistants. The most far-reaching demand may
be that all persons of competent estate, not vicious
in conversation, and not lax in religion, though
of different persuasions concerning church govern-
ment might have their share in the election
of those who are to rule and administer.

In the next measure to be considered
and that justice is committed in the hands
of some one the only candidate in the world to the
electoral college. "Accordingly, in the spring
of 1864, a Royal Commission was sent over by the
King to settle the controversies and inspect the
administration, the Governor's Commission to
the other crown the Commission met with
ready obedience, but in Massachusetts their
action was thwarted at every step. Governor

¹ Supra, p. 75

² To change the administration of this matter more
effectual Supra, p. 76-77.

At the same time, however, the House has
thought it well to withhold any attack, &
simply to pass with the House a resolution that
the suffrage is open to all persons. It is true
that we have not yet received any notice
to be now opened the Court's business, & must
that in future all applications, & such other
of age, who are in possession and other interests
of the jurisdiction, & for presenting a certificate
signed by the minister of the time & the
fact that the same is in a place of
interest in the House, and also a certificate
of the receipt of the resolution of the
House that the applicant is a person
and a stake in the country, and that the
value of ten shillings, or that the same is
common to all and should be
ought to be done, & the same
and then come to the Court for the

To the persons of the Commission, &c. and should
be allowed the privilege of having their views
expressed and set forth in the General Court
in relation to the same. The high position
of the subject & the major part of the
population of the State, & the
Church, and another from the education, - majority
of them - should have the same, together
with a high property qualification for non-
members from which communicants were being
accepted - and all these collecting upon a
candidate would be a great advantage.
The General Legislature must have thought of
these things, & that position must be well
understood!

THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT

in discerning that this was a most
exciting, and was from within, the Church's mission.
In this mission to the General Court the

2) From the King's instructions to the Commissioners in 1684.

1
You have so treated the Anglo-American
in making him an object to change the
single rate of competent estate. That when he
shall be informed, as the truth is, that not
one church member in a hundred says so
and that in a town of an hundred inhabitants
scarce three are men to be found who so
think will rather find himself deluded than caught
with your late act. "1" "2" The act was made
it would be first, that is a church-member,
though he be a servant and can not be a member
in a former. "2)

This reply of the Boston
Committee to the well-founded complaints was delivered
at a very public meeting of the one hundred
members. Every Sunday attended with one first
that declared only for the old system & said
that among a declaration of doctrine; the
old system of church-members in a church;
victim and sin. He also to office and was a member.

1) Records, vol. II, pt. II, p. 200.

2) Boston, 1780, p. 1.

That the discriminating the admission of "Slaves
as well as the retention of the property which should
member training like estate than some that
were not in church fellowship; they could not
deny that the privilege of "excommunication &
ecclesiastical stripes" — the best security of
among the church of our disciples that we believe;
and therefore it may not be accounted a
man involved in man, — and a man freed
from the burdens and responsibilities of office,
these considerations will not make the Evangelical
right — every man held out from
the General Court as more than commensurate
the great interests of the many & precarious
making under the control of a government in
which there had no voice! In the face of such
stubborn resistance the Commissioners could
accomplish nothing; their attempt to secure
a further widening the mission list was a failure.

1. Boston, May 27th 1840

silence. Within a dozen years later, (around 1840)
resolves that no person was admitted to be a
Member of the colony - a line was drawn in the
Church - members who were in full communion
and approved by the General Court.¹¹

In 1753 the petition against
recognition was again taken up. The
petitioners were ministers and deacons who
then found themselves in having the admission
of undesirable persons, and it was
concluded that in order to preserve
the admission to the franchise "that
members of churches in full communion
should be provided in some session, - the
General Court had to consider the petition
of the Court's decision before him. (See note 11)

The petitioners were not satisfied with
the present state of affairs, and so to secure
each name the vote of the large number of members

¹¹ See also note 11, p. 11
² See also note 11, p. 11

to the colony was becoming ominous, in March, 1742 the General Court chose Dr. Sewall and Richards to write a note to the colony in answer to the charge, they were instructed to explain that in the matter of admission to the churches the General Court was not to be thought of as increasing or decreasing their liberty before whom they would admit into their own company; that this, however, had not been intended & explanatory was of the admission of them in accordance with the long custom had for many years in the colony, 1744, when they also reported the resolution to choose members."

In 1744 later further instructions were sent to the senate. They reported the law which required a yearly probation after the candidate was proposed for freedom. The General Court now was the judge under no restriction of the qualifications. They returned in law, "it being of the essentials in our charter to use our discretion."

will make it necessary with us to make some change in the existing constitution of the Church (but existing, notwithstanding, as it is to the end of consulting the people, we are trying to get any other kind of their rights in the matter of religion).

This dispute, however, ended unsatisfactorily. In a decree in chancery, June, 1817 the charter was cancelled, and the college became a royal free school. North Somerset the King's university the same year had passed to the government of his most excellent Majesty.²⁾ For the occasion of June 2 the university a declaration of all officials throughout his dominions within in the service of the crown and justice who should be sworn to. On June 2, the same day the last election was made under the provisions of the charter. I think I have not yet seen

¹⁾ *Præface*, vol. I, c. 390.
²⁾ *Præface*, vol. I, c. 390.

1) 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 2-6, 2-7, 2-8, 2-9, 2-10, 2-11, 2-12, 2-13, 2-14, 2-15, 2-16, 2-17, 2-18, 2-19, 2-20, 2-21, 2-22, 2-23, 2-24, 2-25, 2-26, 2-27, 2-28, 2-29, 2-30, 2-31, 2-32, 2-33, 2-34, 2-35, 2-36, 2-37, 2-38, 2-39, 2-40, 2-41, 2-42, 2-43, 2-44, 2-45, 2-46, 2-47, 2-48, 2-49, 2-50, 2-51, 2-52, 2-53, 2-54, 2-55, 2-56, 2-57, 2-58, 2-59, 2-60, 2-61, 2-62, 2-63, 2-64, 2-65, 2-66, 2-67, 2-68, 2-69, 2-70, 2-71, 2-72, 2-73, 2-74, 2-75, 2-76, 2-77, 2-78, 2-79, 2-80, 2-81, 2-82, 2-83, 2-84, 2-85, 2-86, 2-87, 2-88, 2-89, 2-90, 2-91, 2-92, 2-93, 2-94, 2-95, 2-96, 2-97, 2-98, 2-99, 2-100, 2-101, 2-102, 2-103, 2-104, 2-105, 2-106, 2-107, 2-108, 2-109, 2-110, 2-111, 2-112, 2-113, 2-114, 2-115, 2-116, 2-117, 2-118, 2-119, 2-120, 2-121, 2-122, 2-123, 2-124, 2-125, 2-126, 2-127, 2-128, 2-129, 2-130, 2-131, 2-132, 2-133, 2-134, 2-135, 2-136, 2-137, 2-138, 2-139, 2-140, 2-141, 2-142, 2-143, 2-144, 2-145, 2-146, 2-147, 2-148, 2-149, 2-150, 2-151, 2-152, 2-153, 2-154, 2-155, 2-156, 2-157, 2-158, 2-159, 2-160, 2-161, 2-162, 2-163, 2-164, 2-165, 2-166, 2-167, 2-168, 2-169, 2-170, 2-171, 2-172, 2-173, 2-174, 2-175, 2-176, 2-177, 2-178, 2-179, 2-180, 2-181, 2-182, 2-183, 2-184, 2-185, 2-186, 2-187, 2-188, 2-189, 2-190, 2-191, 2-192, 2-193, 2-194, 2-195, 2-196, 2-197, 2-198, 2-199, 2-200, 2-201, 2-202, 2-203, 2-204, 2-205, 2-206, 2-207, 2-208, 2-209, 2-210, 2-211, 2-212, 2-213, 2-214, 2-215, 2-216, 2-217, 2-218, 2-219, 2-220, 2-221, 2-222, 2-223, 2-224, 2-225, 2-226, 2-227, 2-228, 2-229, 2-230, 2-231, 2-232, 2-233, 2-234, 2-235, 2-236, 2-237, 2-238, 2-239, 2-240, 2-241, 2-242, 2-243, 2-244, 2-245, 2-246, 2-247, 2-248, 2-249, 2-250, 2-251, 2-252, 2-253, 2-254, 2-255, 2-256, 2-257, 2-258, 2-259, 2-260, 2-261, 2-262, 2-263, 2-264, 2-265, 2-266, 2-267, 2-268, 2-269, 2-270, 2-271, 2-272, 2-273, 2-274, 2-275, 2-276, 2-277, 2-278, 2-279, 2-280, 2-281, 2-282, 2-283, 2-284, 2-285, 2-286, 2-287, 2-288, 2-289, 2-290, 2-291, 2-292, 2-293, 2-294, 2-295, 2-296, 2-297, 2-298, 2-299, 2-300, 2-301, 2-302, 2-303, 2-304, 2-305, 2-306, 2-307, 2-308, 2-309, 2-310, 2-311, 2-312, 2-313, 2-314, 2-315, 2-316, 2-317, 2-318, 2-319, 2-320, 2-321, 2-322, 2-323, 2-324, 2-325, 2-326, 2-327, 2-328, 2-329, 2-330, 2-331, 2-332, 2-333, 2-334, 2-335, 2-336, 2-337, 2-338, 2-339, 2-340, 2-341, 2-342, 2-343, 2-344, 2-345, 2-346, 2-347, 2-348, 2-349, 2-350, 2-351, 2-352, 2-353, 2-354, 2-355, 2-356, 2-357, 2-358, 2-359, 2-360, 2-361, 2-362, 2-363, 2-364, 2-365, 2-366, 2-367, 2-368, 2-369, 2-370, 2-371, 2-372, 2-373, 2-374, 2-375, 2-376, 2-377, 2-378, 2-379, 2-380, 2-381, 2-382, 2-383, 2-384, 2-385, 2-386, 2-387, 2-388, 2-389, 2-390, 2-391, 2-392, 2-393, 2-394, 2-395, 2-396, 2-397, 2-398, 2-399, 2-400, 2-401, 2-402, 2-403, 2-404, 2-405, 2-406, 2-407, 2-408, 2-409, 2-410, 2-411, 2-412, 2-413, 2-414, 2-415, 2-416, 2-417, 2-418, 2-419, 2-420, 2-421, 2-422, 2-423, 2-424, 2-425, 2-426, 2-427, 2-428, 2-429, 2-430, 2-431, 2-432, 2-433, 2-434, 2-435, 2-436, 2-437, 2-438, 2-439, 2-440, 2-441, 2-442, 2-443, 2-444, 2-445, 2-446, 2-447, 2-448, 2-449, 2-450, 2-451, 2-452, 2-453, 2-454, 2-455, 2-456, 2-457, 2-458, 2-459, 2-460, 2-461, 2-462, 2-463, 2-464, 2-465, 2-466, 2-467, 2-468, 2-469, 2-470, 2-471, 2-472, 2-473, 2-474, 2-475, 2-476, 2-477, 2-478, 2-479, 2-480, 2-481, 2-482, 2-483, 2-484, 2-485, 2-486, 2-487, 2-488, 2-489, 2-490, 2-491, 2-492, 2-493, 2-494, 2-495, 2-496, 2-497, 2-498, 2-499, 2-500, 2-501, 2-502, 2-503, 2-504, 2-505, 2-506, 2-507, 2-508, 2-509, 2-510, 2-511, 2-512, 2-513, 2-514, 2-515, 2-516, 2-517, 2-518, 2-519, 2-520, 2-521, 2-522, 2-523, 2-524, 2-525, 2-526, 2-527, 2-528, 2-529, 2-530, 2-531, 2-532, 2-533, 2-534, 2-535, 2-536, 2-537, 2-538, 2-539, 2-540, 2-541, 2-542, 2-543, 2-544, 2-545, 2-546, 2-547, 2-548, 2-549, 2-550, 2-551, 2-552, 2-553, 2-554, 2-555, 2-556, 2-557, 2-558, 2-559, 2-560, 2-561, 2-562, 2-563, 2-564, 2-565, 2-566, 2-567, 2-568, 2-569, 2-570, 2-571, 2-572, 2-573, 2-574, 2-575, 2-576, 2-577, 2-578, 2-579, 2-580, 2-581, 2-582, 2-583, 2-584, 2-585, 2-586, 2-587, 2-588, 2-589, 2-590, 2-591, 2-592, 2-593, 2-594, 2-595, 2-596, 2-597, 2-598, 2-599, 2-600,

and declared that it would be "much to his charity"
and would be for the support of the Government
and discipline of all those slaveholding States a
most effective remedy. "Without the degree in
which we have seen and done."

The Government, under and its
executive was forced to accept, temporarily,
within a month after the inauguration, his resis-
tance. They had been appointed a "Committee" to
investigate the case and report. The Senate
in a sense and in fact, in fact, the
commission is to run on the "process" which
had been made under the jurisdiction, the
Republic in addition. The tyranny, which
was not deterring long. The very thing
it is without saying, and is representative
movement, in the name of the suffering, the
suffering, the name of the Government, and
Government which thought they were certain the
"Quality - Life - and - Death"

colonies have been fairly victims, even that slight
 inundation was entirely unexpected, & hence -
 their election of men and several Com. to investigate
 and report; the Gov. there was unwilling
infringe in any degree the Commission
of the King and acting with the same as Canada
represented and approved by the Comm. representing
the Colonies all the things of the Government
 The defendant was not at all a system in which
 the taxation was modelled on ship-money, and
 all legislation on the expense of the distressing India

[illegible]

A meeting of the section was held on Monday at
the first of the committee's report
and a majority of section it decided that
in view of the present the committee should each
time should summon a town meeting for the election
of a taxing commissioner, who should not vote
the election in person, nor the citizens the
amount of which the town and the state, the
the amount of the tax in the town and the
and the state. The committee of the town the
the rate for the election of these commissioners.

It was also decided to have a meeting of the
section at the house of the town the
section was in the town in view of the importance
that brought down upon the town of the committee
meeting by the outspoken protest against the
section rule. The committee of the town
in informal conference having decided that it
was not the time to do any more to be done.

Committee. Record No. 2 31. 105-1.

that all matters of general concern referred to, & discussed
in assembly, those views were formally presented
in town meeting the next day, and the town
unanimously agreed and adopted them.
Not content with this, they forthwith transmitted
to the House and Council an address, in which they
stated their views on the subject, and urged
the election of a commission to prepare
the election laws, and state what it should
have done in the Council records in connection with
the House and Council. The result of their
action in the Council that the report of the
commissioners "involving
this that no free public schools, is in
violation with the statute laws of the land
in which it was stated that no tax should be
levied upon the subjects without the consent
of assembly chosen by the freeholders, in passing
the same." The year 1832 the spirit
of Magna Charta was seen in the House of Commons.

which is called "Magna Charta" and is
contained in the "Magna Charta" - The
Magna Charta is a document which is
called "Magna Charta" and is

minute - in a - 3 minutes - a - 10 minutes -
the time the minute the Board, which
whiled in, began in their struggle to maintain
their threatened liberties. But, however, no
success. Vice and sin of the time, principal
institutions, Danish, were seized, swept & thrown
thrust into jail, being denied the right of entry
upon and exit. Denmark would have been
made a subject of the East India and
Edward Pindick, and before a gang, large
under the "non-judicial" charges and proposed
punishment, even as you can find
and then taken to account it. Each of them
they were taken and then confined in a number
of weeks for sentence was finally given. The
men are disqualified from holding office and
Mr. Pindick was expelled from the ministry, each
man was obliged to pay a heavy fine in addition
to each and to pay more for each of them.

Each of us measured the column to could not
assist, and a billion tapes were mixed without
much further difficulty. But this occasion
had shown under whose only we might expect
to meet with assistance, and he was not alone
in seeing upon this discovery. In the town-meeting
we saw the nurseries of wrath, and position
a man was making, promising that we should
town-meeting to hold in a year "from any
sentence or color whatsoever."

None of the ladies. The
Prince of Wales in England had been
Boston from a sudden uprising of the people
against the government and a French man
Kendall in jail. The leaders in this uprising
formed themselves into a "Council on the Rights of the
People and Concerning the Peace." At their
call, many of the most prominent men and
of the nation had gone and then and then
"March 18th, Convention of the People of the State"

Chapter I.

Representatives and the Suffrage in Vermont.

220 - 69.

The Vermont colony was secured a charter in the preamble to the Bill of Rights. It was declared that the instruments which were to govern were made by virtue of a solemn and binding Compact, and also other considerations from the necessity of securing our local interests, for the making of a good constitution within the small limits of this State.

There is about the colony a great deal of prejudice against the Federal Government, from which we have a patent the Government has thrust itself out of force from all relating to civil authority. This patent we have no right to force on the Federal, and the Government

from the Crown. This class of argument could
not come in to bear in the civil government.
For that was understood "between" many of them
who would no difference to the ecclesiastical author-
ties and who were ready to sustain that as even as
they landed they were under their own liberty,
for some had given to command them! I say
under these circumstances that the Virginia law
of 1776 was a bold and colossal Revolution. This
"his" solemn Combination, the first of the two
constitutional documents which the Federal
Government noted over solemnly a general
sacred compact of the authorities of the whole
community on each of its individual members.¹

It is not difficult to see the significance
of government under the simple constitution
"The Crown was chosen," or rather expressed,
than Government that year? As the people were
called in some time in 1776 the Crown was chosen

¹ See the "History of the United States" by J. F. Johnson
in the "American Encyclopedia".

² Joyce, vol. I, p. 12.

³ "The Crown" is a book which was written by the Virginian plan-
tation at Northampton "to show the people the way."

27 June 1911.

things, increased, and the administration of
affairs having become more and more chaotic, the
Board, at the annual election, were determined
to change the course as well as to remove the
main and more resistant to the course for
help and counsel, and the other carrying on of
affairs, upon the "affairs" being on a
lower than ever should be made, but the
of it, while if we thought it was a better
more should help for it. Becoming
rather, a single assistant for one chosen
the Government given "double voice," a few "have"
later the same, resistance was raised. (18-19)

The only truly good the simple
constitutional movement. The only movement
left change. But the only movement
now in the hands of the Board, the Board, and
a few more, and the only movement
the whole idea of freedom. The only movement

was done in Trinidad recently. It took some time
now almost to appear. The Trinidad was in the
sublime Indian state.

[illegible]

In 1920 there was not 1/200th as much. In the summer of 1921
In 1926 the number was not so high. In 1927 it was
Vol. 2, p. 300.

colony in 1833. The *Almonia* from the *Almonia* Island.

where arose "the Commonwealth" to arise and create
the colonial state.¹ By this is designated a community
the existing members of which share in the
and the Federal Court was confirmed and there was
promoted - each of these which was a reflection
on many levels. But nothing is known of the
character of the change and its effect on the
existing village and although this period is
represented in the work of the state was just
in their minds the men of the state and
such innovators as to institute straighten a
two-tiered system of representative government.^{1, 2, 3} This
must have been a great deal. With the state
was coming and a change in the same important
changes were being made in the organization of
the Federal Court. The first change in the
state was the change in the state which was
the movement creating a spirit of change and
movement and the state the movement of the state

¹ See page 101, 102, 103

² In the case of the change in the state which was a change in the
movement, the change in the state was a change in the
state and the state was a change in the state.

³ In the case of the change in the state which was a change in the
movement, the change in the state was a change in the
state and the state was a change in the state.

and the should "have indicated the whole" with
a record in the volume at the next Court
session. For a time the Dr. Court continued to
in, through the expense of printing, and the
knowledge of my son in the hands of the
the volume, and the Court decided not
to print it. The volume was never printed
in the same expression, and the Court
in September, 1858, intended to annul the
same as in the matter. It was the
to make the same to annul the same of the
Tanner to attend some Court and the same
while they of the office, and the same
in in such a case, and the same
in the same Court, and the same
from with the magistrates, as the index (Exhibit
ative, is committed, and the same in the making
and the same, and the same in the same
in the same. The same is the same.

1. The same is true for the other two cases, and the same is true for the other two cases.

of the Regime's measures would have been a sufficient
indication to them against the coming of any serious
troubles. But it must be remembered that the
Regime had been obliged to make out themselves
worse of the measures of any other Government in the
country of which it was a part and to make
those measures need far different from those of the
English Government. even in the Mayflower they
were under compulsion. Their right to
sacrifice to secure influence which they had
conquered to themselves and to their children, it
was but natural that, as a nation, from the
English nation, the Regime should
should take measures to secure from England
to transfer the measure of the Regime
of Government which they had passed the even
and have the influence of the Regime in the
country of the Regime in the
country of the Regime in the

is admitted to live and inhabit within the town-
ment. New Plymouth without the lease and return
of the Town or two of the assistants at least.¹⁾
Then special caution could be given, the central
authority did not hesitate, in exercising what was
a ruling dispensation as much more frequent in
Plymouth than in the other colonies, to stip in and
to exercise special conditions of approval to the church?

In 1642, a quiet and unchallenged residence
three months within a township was made a condition
- now a habitant of that place.²⁾ In years after
however, this was declared to be applicable only
to free persons, and as was long the opinion
was to make a man an inhabitant who should
refuse to take the oath of fidelity.³⁾ In the
result of a few years' experience, even this dispen-
sation, it was found that many persons "as well as
into some townships; this dispensation which
we and may be a good satisfaction; some more

¹⁾ Mass. 1030. Records, m. II, p. 20. Probable still earlier
date, April, 1617. See also, m. II, p. 43.

²⁾ m. II, p. 13; m. II, p. 15; m. II, p. 16.

³⁾ m. II, p. 11.

⁴⁾ See also, Records, m. II, p. 11, m. II, p. 12, m. II, p. 13.

in (Plymouth & elsewhere only, however well advised to
trust the accounts & there was no aid in the government.

In the same time there were many persons of
whitestate & Indian blood who voted with persons in every
local affair, and were occasionally chosen to the
minor town offices. The first reading of the
suffrage came to have taken place in 1835, when
the representative assembly was instituted. From
then, only persons could vote in the election of
persons and associates, & it is the same to this day
since the changes were to be born of persons and
non-persons alike, the privilege of voting was given
to "such as were of person or had taken an oath
of fidelity and were heads of families and
inhabitants of said towns" provided they chose
them only of the persons of the said town where?
the same. This vote of person was such, that if the
persons in the election of persons gave the inhabitants
no small influence in representation. (See note below)

1) Bonds, vol. II, p. 243. 1835. I have taken from a con-
stitution was to be chosen by the towns men of the

perhaps in most, the number of inhabitants is more
greater than that of women, so that, in case,
any difference of interest, the debate should, I judge
himself a fulman, would be one who would voice
the sentiments of the inhabitants." In 1864 the
Tandee was accused of imposing a property
qualification upon inhabitants; "we should vote
in town meetings not fulman or fulchard of property
and reliable estate and good conversation
being from the city of Tandee." A few years
later the same rule was taken, as some of the
thirteenth, it was added that voting in town meetings
was confined to fulman.

[illegible]

1. It was, perhaps, this difficulty, but we are not so sure.
 2. It was, perhaps, this difficulty, but we are not so sure.
 3. It was, perhaps, this difficulty, but we are not so sure.
 4. It was, perhaps, this difficulty, but we are not so sure.

restriction' is to be found in the colonial records.

Very much more later - another Declaration
is taken in insisting that the electoral
'candidate' must be 'a native of the continent the
free black land.'¹⁾

It must wait in due time. There
is a good deal to be said about this. The
not this, as in Massachusetts and New York,
specifically insisted upon as an essential qualifi-
cation for citizenship.²⁾ But this is not equivalent
to saying that in practice the candidates for office
of the day and I stand as religious test. The
Unitarian and Baptist, Episcopalian and Methodist
are none in Pennsylvania, where a test of
conscience under penalty of a fine, or public whipping,
and otherwise - a law which is now
approved by the Government has since been
expansion from having any effect in the matter
with further matters of the discussion of the Court.³⁾

1) 1674. Records vi. II, 2, 230.

2) The writer finds no authority for her former statement. Writing,
Philadelphia, 1847.

3) Records, vi. II, 417.

It should be remembered that even for admission into
the very incomplete college he was engaged to, at the time
Plymouth, by one of his later acts, during the Court
he carried that such as were admitted in fact
orthodox in their judgment, and that in special
cases he had not hesitated to determine by the
majority of the church and pastor a disqualification to the
admission of an individual. Then the author and
noted character of the first sermon is significant
and that, after admission to the church, the
candidate must be approved by the majority of the
"members" who were called to again consider
membership, as the nature connected with the
character they deemed requisite in a citizen, it
may well be another whether a man, holding more
of questionable orthodoxy, would have secured
citizenship. The year 1658 was memorable for
the passing of a series of statutes some of
which are, plainly to be accounted with the

secret adorning the Quakers. all who should be
to take the oath of fidelity, and their successors
in the same "we require the election of public
Officers, and we to be excluded from any and all
positions of public trust." 1. Quaker Center
we have come to "see" and we that we
"approve of the good and wholesome laws of this Colony,
a manifest approval of the true worship of God, or that
would be the worst service" we should be
to perform." It was not enough to say we were
virtuous; we were also to be seen, and we
had to prove it. It was to be seen that we were
more Quakers or manifest members of them,
and "even as we speak with the tongue of the Lord
of the laws of this, and even as we make it
in the Court of the Legislature as if we were
before the Court."

It is the standard of the Quakers, the Quaker
religion that in Plymouth, the other of the same

1. Records, vol. V, p. 177.

2. Ibid. See also, for illustration, the Quaker's account
of the III. 2d. 167 and 176, 187.

"worthy to our trial in Massachusetts than in the
 other colony." But the ^{main} reason
 was not the rule cause. In Massachusetts outside
 feeling ran high; even Quakers & was more than once
 equally repeated. The "Sabbath" continually
 and class, being closed in important role in
 politics, a sharp conflict between Quakers
 is mentioned in her history. The increased foreign
 population was accompanied by increased duties
 and business. A Quaker must appear prominently at
 the courts. Later, with a number of Quakers
 came into colonies. If Quakers who were a more
 active. Quakers in state, to meet the Quakers
 and regularly. To the many who were, as the
 Quakers, indifferent to matters of government,
 the increase of the duties required under the
 constitution of a Quaker was far more important
 than the transformation of Quakers into the
 government.

2. *Pinus strobus* L. - *Pinus strobus* L.

The quality is as good as ever when
 Schenck & Co. is associated with the
 Super 7.67

5' Supra 7.67

In the course of Plymouth history
there is singular little concerning the electoral
district. In the case of 1836 it was decided that
the district of Duxbury and adjacent towns should be made
"only by name, without a formal election." But it
is incidentally mentioned that the district of
Duxbury was voted.³

One striking difference in the organiza-
tion and execution of the government in Massachusetts
and in Plymouth was that the Plymouth legisla-
ture conducted all its business as a single body
never separating into a Senate and House of Representatives
and a dispute.⁴ The House decided and action
was by a majority vote of the whole body. This uni-
cameral House Court was rare, so large a House
unusually, and no serious difficulty in action. The
same encountered from the constitution of the assembly.
There is no record of any violent controversy between the

¹ Records, VI, 77.

² March 10, 43. Ibid., 342. "Persons are to choose 'in
their own names in towns (as the representatives are chosen)."

³ See also Ibid., 357. "In 1832 the vote was 10 to 10
in favor of the law. The law was passed. It was passed by
a vote of 10 to 10. It was passed by a vote of 10 to 10."

resistance and dispute for the reason that the air
not so pure. The tendency in Massachusetts, against
introducing a party and - generally in 1820 there
was some agitation in regard to the same
and it came to nothing.¹ Another agitation which
the General Court, however, opposed for the sake
of Massachusetts was the Unionist was the
national control which the central organization
was secured in the union dissolving of the colonies.

¹² In 1821 it was decided that the next time
the General Court contained provisions and of course
anyone should present himself for confirmation
if approved by the assembly; while by a later law the
choice of selectmen was to be under reservation from
the General Court, sent down to the several towns
and at the County Election the selectmen were
shown were to be sworn into office.²

During the year 1821 it

1687 Plymouth was united with the other New
England colonies under the authority of a royal charter.
The government was on the basis of a social
contract, the will of the people, the consent of the
governor, which had been passed and received in 1687.
This was the first time a colonial government
was established, independent of any other authority.
The uncertainty of the time upon which she lived was
regarded. Plymouth was a colony of
unwilling subjects to obtain an independent
charter from the Crown. In 1691 Plymouth
was united with Massachusetts, and from
that time the constitution of Massachusetts
the "Old Colony" was merged in that of the
new province and of the new state.

Chapter VI.

Change introduced in the Society, 1841.

For six months the Government which the colonists had thus usurped, guided the affairs of Massachusetts before the colonies were brought into subordination to the Government. In December there came to the stoppage of Governor a letter from the King, authorizing the persons in office to continue the administration of the Government until the receipt of further instructions. This was interpreted as sanctioning the measure - the old administration of Government, and during the winter of 1841 the Convention and elections were regularly held.

The Government was recognized as all a civil Government. It was not to be abolished, and the Government itself abolished at any time.

when the King should have been. It was no accident
his coming. It was a sign of the great power
the crown in England was having
within its borders. It was the crown of the Charles
the King, the Queen, while and leader in Parliament
was important in the life of the country's history.
In this unity & power the crown, the King
Court, in February, 1696, anticipating any demand for
religious freedom, entered into negotiations with the
section the crown, from which to come
and the crown's interests. Not only was the
religious persecution reduced, but in place of a state
court for the two ministers the crown's power
was not reduced, then was the crown's power
reduced - more certain for the crown's power
of the crown was not reduced.

Reverend Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. H. H. H.

to the Government of the Province

was the expediency of uniting the various Colonies, and
making them by mutual agreement, the colonies
must be consolidated and brought into total connec-
tion with the English Government. To make the
soldiers not a burden the more so the more should
determine, yet this must be so soon as not to become
the antagonism of the Colonists, and the rest of
the nation would be divided. This nation may be
used to turn the same of the situation of the
the nation must be so that the Province of
Massachusetts Bay, which is now a separate unit, should
not only be a Province, but also a separate unit, and
colonies of New England and the recently acquired territories.

The Government of the Province must
be changed, it was the intention of the
Council, and the House of Representatives, to make the
Government of the Province, but these were not the
real meanings. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and

the Council, and the House of Representatives, and the

now requires the presence. With some exceptions
concentrated to the pine Island Point, and then the
apartment for the future was determined. Before
leaving the summer was from the entire corner
of the house and on the lot was apparently called
a water garden of the Governor.

1. There was the meeting of the summer
unmolested, but two radical changes were made in
the name of citizenship. David Crockett (2) insisted entire
ly on the summer was given with him that it
should be the summer but which in the summer
was not yet the month of the summer was the
islet had was entirely swept away. So many
in the type the summer was moved later summer
moving the summer of government. But
though far from the summer in the last summer, but
from summer David Crockett was then seen in
this the summer of a summer from the
summer of government. But the summer

less than a necessity, in the future it would be only
a course of measures and changes. The time and
place of the act were explained, it was now a
highly defined act of justice. The power of the
colonial legislatures that were established, a complete
and uniform system of taxation, a complete
system with the same - now, a great step,
in the history of the colonies.

The new charter was most carefully
carried out the King's Policy. Dependence upon the Crown was
maintained in the King's determination of the
highest affairs and a veto on all legislative acts. The
Crown's power. On the other hand, of the liberties of the colonists
were curtailed, those that remained were more solidly
secured than under the old charter. A great statement of the
restriction and implication is the basis upon which the
colonial states, except that provision might be made in
the future, legislation was no longer to be made, but the
basis of the suffrage was generally broadened.²¹

¹ See vol. 2 p. 175.
² See vol. 2 p. 175. See also vol. 2 p. 175. See also vol. 2 p. 175. See also vol. 2 p. 175.
See also vol. 2 p. 175. See also vol. 2 p. 175. See also vol. 2 p. 175. See also vol. 2 p. 175.
See also vol. 2 p. 175. See also vol. 2 p. 175. See also vol. 2 p. 175. See also vol. 2 p. 175.
See also vol. 2 p. 175. See also vol. 2 p. 175. See also vol. 2 p. 175. See also vol. 2 p. 175.

Appendix I.

Disfranchisement in Massachusetts.

Denying only the constitutionality of such a measure to the State, with a view is to look at but one side of the shield. The Russian leaders in Massachusetts were considered, however, as immigrants, yet the German in the town that should have been in our public education had to stand in for his franchise. And the whole time while the movement was in progress, the law of nature and the law of politics, it is not unnatural that the citizens of this State have been the "enemy" for having the power of the State in "common riding." In 1888 the State of Massachusetts was in a position to have the power of the State in "common riding."

to remove him to the early admission of his presence
and to be removed, to saving any office in the common-
wealth in the space of a year." "For a special drunk-
ness and for any other shameful and vicious crime
or a person the courts shall determine the case
may, upon such a conviction, to all his civil
rights to any other public office." "Some
doctors that stand up for the freedom of the
press to the message of the most free nation, and
disparagement, maintain that all crimes, quackery
and others, which offend against the public morals
of the State, should be, -- which means, in other
words, and hereby are made incapable of voting in all
elections during their lifetime, conviction is not
sufficient, nor, and courses, and must be able to bring
their information." "The State shall
follow the rules of the General Court
Massachusetts, aimed solely to coincide the laws of
universal unity toward those who, so long as

1. Bonds, vol. II, p. 40.

2. Ibid., vol. II, p. 118, 134. vol. II, 2d ed., p. 118.

3. Bonds, vol. II, pt. 2, p. 38, 39. 5. Bonds, vol. II, pt. 2, p. 38, 39.

[illegible]

1. *Portulaca oleraceae* L. - *Portulaca* sp. *Portulaca* sp. *Portulaca* sp.
and the *Portulaca* sp. *Portulaca* sp. *Portulaca* sp.

Liberals II.

Representation in the Confederation of 1673.

Chimes of Federation had been
sounded by Massachusetts and Connecticut
at least six years before their union with
Rhode Island and New Haven in forming the United
Colonies of New England. In 1667 the eight
representatives joined the governing of the league.
The civil war was raging fiercely in England, so
that in case of attack the colonies could not look
to the mother country for protection. They must be
prepared to defend themselves. Again the
English government was slow to be roused to
notice this action of the colonies, which at any
other time would surely not have passed unheeded.
The Maine settlements were isolated from the
majority because they ran a different course from the

Authorities:—Cato & the Commissioners of the United Colonies
in Plymouth from Records, vol. II and III. Massachusetts
Records especially vol. II, pp. 2, 35-6, 47-70. Winter, vol. II,
pp. 119-127. Bradford, pp. 25-260. Doyle, vol. II, pp. 111-112.
Cordier, The Pilgrim Public, pp. 41. Southern, vol. II, pp. 111-112.

both in their military and civil administration,"¹¹
and the same colony, at the same time, expressed
dissatisfaction with the results of the meeting under
the presidency of one of the other colonies.

The sixth of the articles agreed upon in 1643
as the constitutional basis of the Confederation gave
into the hands of eight Commissioners the managing
and concluding of all affairs which concerned the whole
league. The eighth, Massachusetts was authorized
to send a person to the confederation to reside
in the Commissioners - that the same should
be a much relationship with us.¹² In this way
the four colonies were given equal representation; the
agreement of six of the eight was the sufficient
majority on questions in which no party of six of the
majority was a member of the committee was to be
submitted to the unanimous vote of the four colonies.
The Commissioners were to meet annually, the
capital of each colony naming its session in turn.

¹¹ "The first of the articles of the Confederation was that
the four colonies should be united in a confederation
and that they should be united in a confederation
and that they should be united in a confederation."

For the education more from the "Irish" school
more than a committee of experts. The chief complaint
about these men that it established a precedent for more
thought being given in the future and that in the
time of delay it enabled the volume of money to
these men. Dutch, French and German - a very
small part, but in reality the very little and more.

The great source of weakness in the Irish education
lay in the character of the population from which
it was drawn. It was an aggregate of the population
of about four thousand in the Irish colonies. These
schools retained fifteen thousand children.
The numbers had not more than three thousand
each. Increasing these more than 100,000 population
Ireland was to be a very large and important
both in terms and military power. It is not strange,
therefore, that she found an increasing number of
that, as a source of influence in England and France
and Germany, by the quantity of representation she sent.

1) Whittier's "Colony" p. 157

2) These were increased in proportion to the number of men
bodied men from the Irish, German and Dutch. In the first
place, the population of the colonies was increased to 100,000. Whittier's
Commentary, 10, and the "Colony" p. 157

London & London, the British Empire, the
Empire. The British Empire has to maintain
its, its stability, its stability, its stability, its stability,
until the British Empire, the British Empire, the British Empire,
the British Empire, the British Empire, the British Empire,
the British Empire, the British Empire, the British Empire.

George Henry Thomas was born in
Charbridge, Massachusetts, March 29, 1856.

Thomas received at the Harvard Law School,
Cambridge, Mass., in 1880 an intended Bachelor
Degree, and was graduated with the class of '84.
During the next three years he taught French
and German in the North Andover
Academy. In the fall of 1883 he entered the
Johns Hopkins University, and for the next
three years followed courses in History,
Political Economy and Jurisprudence.







